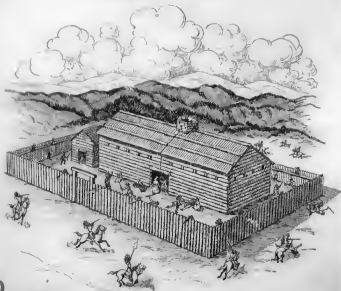


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ATTACK  
ON FORT DONNELLY

*Historical Booklet*  
**GREENBRIER COUNTY**  
**160<sup>TH</sup>**  
**ANNIVERSARY**  
**1778 — 1938**

# The Patriarch, Greenbrier, and His Family



- 1778—Greenbrier, the third oldest county in West Virginia, the offspring of Montgomery and Botetourt counties, Virginia, received its name from the abundance of Green Briers lining the Greenbrier River banks.
- 1788—Kanawha, the offspring of Greecabrier and Montgomery counties, received its name from the Kanawha Indian Tribe.
- 1798—Wood, the offspring of Kanawha and Harrison counties, named in honor of James Wood, Governor of Virginia, 1796 to 1799. Blennerhassett's Island in the Ohio River is a part of Wood County.
- 1799—Monroe, the offspring of Greenbrier County, named in honor of James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States. Rehoboth Church, erected in 1796, the oldest Methodist Church west of the Allegheny Mountains, is in Monroe County.
- 1804—Mason, the offspring of Kanawha, named in honor of George Mason, author of the Constitution of Virginia, and a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. LaSalle visited Point Pleasant in Mason County in 1669.
- 1818—Nicholas, offspring of Greenbrier, Kanawha and Randolph counties, named in honor of Wm. Cary Nicholas, Governor of Virginia in 1814-1816.
- 1821—Pocahontas, offspring of Greenbrier, Bath, Pendleton and Randolph counties, named in honor of Pocahontas, the Indian Princess.
- 1831—Fayette, offspring of Greenbrier, Kanawha, Logan and Nicholas counties, named in honor of Marquis de LaFayette.
- 1831—Jackson, offspring of Kanawha, Mason and Wood counties, named in honor of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States.
- 1836—Braxton, offspring of Kanawha, Lewis and Nicholas counties, named in honor of Carter Braxton, Virginia statesman, and signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- 1845—Gilmer, offspring of Kanawha and Lewis counties, named in honor of Thomas Waller Gilmer, Governor of Virginia, 1840-1841, later a member of Congress and Secretary of the Navy in President Taylor's cabinet.
- 1845—Wirt, offspring of Jackson and Wood counties, named in honor of Wm. Wirt, author, orator and lawyer of note.
- 1848—Putnam, offspring of Cabell, Kanawha and Mason counties, named in honor of General Israel Putnam, New England soldier and patriot.
- 1856—Calhoun, offspring of Gilmer County, named in honor of John C. Calhoun, eminent statesman of South Carolina.
- 1856—Roane, offspring of Gilmer, Jackson and Kanawha counties, named in honor of Judge Spencer Roane, a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.
- 1858—Clay, offspring of Braxton and Nicholas counties, named in honor of Henry Clay, the Kentucky statesman.
- 1860—Webster, offspring of Braxton, Nicholas and Randolph counties, named in honor of Daniel Webster, orator and statesman.
- 1871—Summers, offspring of Fayette, Greenbrier, Mason and Monroe counties, named in honor of George W. Summers, prominent jurist of Kanawha County.



## On the Waters of Greenbrier River

**S**UMMER INDIAN AND GERMAN settlers, who left Pennsylvania because they were unable to find haven there as wilderness they wished, migrated to the Shenandoah Valley between 1782 and 1745. They had left their native lands for religious reasons, and they had run into much the same difficulties among the Quakers in William Penn's settlements, where restrictive governmental measures had been passed against them.

Not long after they had established homes in what now comprises the counties of Augusta, Rocking-ham, Page, and others, the pioneer spirits among them ventured farther westward.

As early as 1742 John Peter Meloy, in company with Charles St. Clair, John Burkard and his son, Jacob Hunsel, made a trip from their home at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Augusta County in the Ohio River. Their route led them through Greenbrier Valley and it is quite probable that they were the first white men to behold the creek which presently White Sulphur Springs, and gave it the name of Hunsel's Creek, in honor of the first man in the party whose name was Hunsel. This stream was known and named very early in the history of the Greenbrier section, as one of the earliest land grants makes reference to it.

### Early Settlements on Anthony's Creek

There were settlements on Anthony's Creek in the northeastern part of Greenbrier County at a very early date at least as early as 1740. In that year Dr. Thomas Walker, with his companions, made a journey as far west as the Cumberland River on the present line of Tennessee. They made their return trip on the western side of the Allegheny Mountains and reached the mouth of the Greenbrier River, near the present site of Hinton on June 25, 1740. Dr. Walker kept a journal of the expedition and the notes for July 10th reads as follows:

"We left the river (Greenbrier) The land grows as it were of very little value but on the banks, they are very good and there is a great deal of it and the highlands is very good in many places. We got to a large creek which affords a great deal of very good land and is chiefly bought. We went up the creek four miles and camped. This creek took its name from an Indian named John Anthony. But frequently hunts in these woods. There are some Indians on the branches of Greenbrier but we missed their plantation."

Thus we learn that early settlements had been made in Greenbrier prior to 1750.

By 1755, enough settlements had been made in Green-

brier to justify the Federal Government of Virginia in having Fort Sumner built in the "Big Levels." Archibald Chen-dain, an officer of the King's outfit of the California section of Augusta County, had made a settlement two miles west of Fort Sumner (Lewisburg) and a few families had settled on Muddy Creek, and on Melborell Bottoms, below Alderson, on the south side, near the mouth of Wolf Creek.

About 1750, two men by the name of Jacob Martin and Stephen Sewell, took up residence on Greenbrier River at the mouth of Kinney's Creek at what is now Marlinton. John Lewis, the founder of Augusta County, and his son Andrew, representing a company of gentlemen who had obtained from the Governor and Council of Virginia 100,000 acres of land lying on the waters of Greenbrier River, found them there in 1751.

Martin and Sewell quarreled and separated. Later Martin returned and Sewell however moved about 40 miles west to the Marlinton section of Greenbrier County, where he built a cabin beside the creek on or near a mountain. These are now known respectively as Sewell Creek and Sewell Mountain. There he was found and killed by the Indians.

Prior to 1755, John Lewis had completed a survey of 50,000 acres. The war between England and France caused cessation of the work.

In 1758, His Majesty George II in accordance with the Treaty at Easton, issued a proclamation prohibiting any of his subjects to remain in the lands west of the Alleghenies. However, the hardy pioneers could not easily be persuaded to abandon the fruits of their effort, and despite the edict most of them remained. In fact by 1761 "at least 100 persons had crossed the mountains." They were determined to live in Greenbrier in spite of danger from King's men or Indians.

Two of the boldest pioneers mentioned by Hefzins were when eventually a young Shawnee chief led a band of about 60 of his followers into Greenbrier County in 1764. The first settlement destroyed was at Muddy Creek under the guise of friendship. Frederick son Joseph Conrad Sully's skin and others were killed. This was on June 20.

The next day Conrad led his warriors in the Chen-dain's settlement. Pretending to be friendly, they attended a feast given in honor of the white settlers at Archibald Chen-dain's home near Lewisburg. At a given signal the Indians killed all but one person more than fifty falling victims to the tomahawk and rifle. Conrad's followers camped in Jackson's River. With the main band camped at Muddy Creek a small riding party went as far as Carr's Creek, Rockbridge County, Va. This was the last Indian raid west of the Alleghenies.



Col. Andrew Lewis

# The Western Cradle of Independence

**I**n 1788, Fort Sumner was located at what is now Lewisburg. It stood near the two springs about 160 yards southwest of the present court house. Prior to this time, the settlers had had little help from the Common wealth of Virginia in resisting Indian depredations.

In 1774, Gen. Danmore and then Andrew Lewis organized two divisions of an army to assemble at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River. Gen. Danmore commanded the northern division, going by way of the Shenandoah Valley and Fort Pitt, and then Lewis took his men by way of Greenbrier and the Kanawha Valley, to what is now Point Pleasant.

On September 4, 1774, Gen. Lewis assembled his army of about 1100 men at Camp Union, adjacent to Fort Sumner. On September 11 they began the march to Point Pleasant, 160 miles distant. Trackless forests and rugged mountains made the march "treacherous and laborious." Capt. Matthew Arbuckle, Greenbrier's famous hunter and Indian fighter, led them on a 15-day march in the Ohio. Provisions and ammunition were transported on pack animals. Cattle also followed the army.

Gen. Danmore took it upon himself to follow a different route from that agreed upon, and did not join Lewis at the mouth of the Kanawha. On Sunday, October 9, scouts from Danmore, one of whom had been a trader with the Indians, reached Lewis. The trader went to tell Lewis, "Aye, they will be giving you grinders, and that before long!" Danmore never did arrive, and surely enough Lewis and his men did get "grinders" (the ancient expression meaning "catch hell") the following morning, October 10, 1774.

Two of Lewis's men, hunting deer, discovered a body of Indians. One was killed. His companion returned and reported "A body of Indians covering four acres of ground as closely as they could stand by the side of each other."

Gen. Lewis immediately ordered two detachments of Augusta troops under his brother, Col. Charles Lewis, and another of Hotoisotri troops under Col. Flenchay. The Indians fired first, killing the two scouts who were in front of their respective detachments. Just as the sun was rising, terrific firing started. Thus began the famous Battle of Point Pleasant, which was to go down in history as the most important frontier engagement.

The flower of the Shawnee, Delaware, Mingo, Wyandotte and Cayuga Tribes, led by Chief Cornstalk, King of the Northern Confederacy of Indians, suffered a decisive defeat.

The army of Gen. Lewis sustained a loss of 75 dead, 140 wounded. The terrible loss suffered by the Indians was never exactly ascertained.

Col. John Stuebel declared: "This battle was, in fact, the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and a preview of the future successes of the colonies in obtaining freedom. . . . The blood, therefore, spilt upon this memorable battle at Point Pleasant will long be remembered by the good people of Virginia and the United States with gratitude."

Officers in Lewis's army included Col. Chas. Lewis, Col. Wm. Fleming, Col. John Field, Col. Wm. Christian, and the following captains: George Mathews, Alexander McChasman, John Dickinson, John Lewis, Benjamin Harrison, Wm. Naul, Joseph Haynes, Samuel Wilson, Matthew Arbuckle, John Murry, James Robertson, Robert McChasman, James Ward, John Stewart, Wm. Russell, Egan Skelly, Ruford and Harbert, Marcus, Wood and Canfield.

On May 23, 1778, the last Indian raid of any consequence in the Greenbrier region occurred at Fort Donnelly. Philip Hammond and John Poyon, two scouts from Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant, followed the Indians, anticipating a raid on the Greenbrier Settlements.

The young men had been made up to represent Indians "The Greenbrier Squaw," sister of Cornstalk, accused in dispatching the scouts, using bear grease and red ochre for the purpose. They set out on their journey of over one hundred and sixty miles, through dense forests, competing against the savages. The scouts overtook and passed the war party at the house of Samuel McClung in Western Greenbrier. Reaching Fort Donnelly as quickly as possible, they warned the settlers, thus preventing another terrible massacre.

The fort, built by Col. Andrew Donnelly in 1767, stood about 100 yards east of the residence of the late Anthony Rader, on Rader's Run, 10 miles northwest of Lewisburg.

As soon as possible, word having been dispatched to Col. John Stuebel, a relief party of 67 men under the command of Capt. William Johnston arrived from Camp Union. They entered the fort and helped beat off the Indians. At nightfall, realizing their plan had failed, the Indians withdrew, leaving 16 dead. Four white men were killed.

"In comparison with what has occurred in driving the early frontiers of America westward, the Battle of Fort Donnelly is but dust in the balance, yet, as being an important part of the warp and woof in the great drama acted out by our forefathers, it is of peculiar interest to the people of the Greenbrier region, and an all-important and outstanding event in its effect in the early days of convincing the Indians that his domain must be moved west of the Mississippi."

The following men with their families were among those known to be in the fort at the time of the siege: Col. Andrew Donnelly, Lieut. John Williams, Bangs Richard Williams, William Carter, James Miller, James Seave, William Blake, John McFerran, John Lockridge, James Hogart, William Hogart, John Elam, Christopher Holbeck, Jonathan Hughes, James Jordan, D. Williams, Thomas Cooper, N. H. Cornslish, Thomas Ellis, John Preston, J. Hamert, W. Jamison, S. Greer, W. Girty, T. Hogart, John Poyon, William Pritchard, John Pritchard, James Miles, William McCoy, Sr., William McCoy, Jr., Philip Hammond, and Dick Palmer (Negro).

The far-reaching effects of the Fort Donnelly affair made possible the support given to George Rogers Clark by almost two hundred citizens in his operations which saved for the union the great Northwest Territory, as well as the assistance given to George Washington in the Revolution.

## Formation of Old Greenbrier County

**G**REENBRIER, Rockledge, and Beckingham Counties are triplets. The act providing for the formation of these three Virginia counties was passed by the General Assembly in October, 1777. However, it was not to become a law until March 3, 1778. Greenbrier was carved from Botetourt and Montgomery Counties, and embraced a territory of what is now in whole or part of the following counties, in Virginia, Allegheny, Bath, in West Virginia, Boone, Calhoun, Clay, Fayette, Gilmer, Jackson, Kanawha, Mason, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Putnam, Boone, Summers, Wades, West, and Wood.

Another section of the act provided for the time and place of holding county court, and fixed for Greenbrier the third Tuesday of month as the time and the house of Col. John Stuart as the place.

It is not known when the first county court was held, the earliest record in the County Clerk's office being for November Term, 1780, at which time the following justices were present: Samuel Brown, John Anderson, William Hutchinson, John Henderson, and William Poage.

The first entry in the records for this term says that John Archer "came into Court and with the consent of the said Court resigned his office as Clerk, whereupon John Stuart was unanimously elected to act in that office, and thereupon he took the oaths as prescribed by law."

At this time, Andrew Dismally was High Sheriff and Judge Indegors and John Williams were his deputies.

### Col. John Stuart, Soldier and Statesman, Founder of Greenbrier

"Col. John Stuart was a wiry dark-eyed Scotch Virginian of more than ordinary cultivation and, for those days, a man of very fine education. He was as brave a soldier as ever shot an Indian and as fearless a hunter as ever chased an elk."

He was born in 1749, the son of David Stuart who resided near Staunton, Augusta County, Vir-



First Clerk's Office

ginia. His mother was Margaret Lyon, the grand-daughter of the Lord of Loch Lyon, Scotland. She was the namesake of the aunt, Mrs. Margaret Lyon-Lewis, wife of Col. John Lewis.

On November 15, 1776, he married Mrs. Agatha Lewis Frog, widow of Captain John Frog, who was killed at the Battle of Point Pleasant. His wife's father was Thomas Lewis, son of John Lewis.

The first home of Col. John Stuart was at Frankford. His second residence, about 1770, was a log cabin in what is now Fort Spring District. In 1783 this was replaced by a pretentious mansion of native limestone, which is yet standing and occupied by his descendants. This is known as "Stuart Manor."

The first clerk's office, a small one-story stone structure was built in the yard of Stuart's home. It served its useful purpose for years.

He was the leading spirit in the formation of Greenbrier County and to his intelligence and determination was due the accomplishment of his plan. Col. John Stuart, in fact, was the "Father of Greenbrier County."

His death occurred on August 18, 1828. He was buried in the family burying ground in sight of the home, "Stuart Manor."

### The County Seat

Lewisburg, the third oldest town in the state, was erected by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in October, 1782. The trustees were—Samuel Lewis, James Reid, Samuel Brown, Andrew Donnelly, John Stuart, Archer Matthews, William Ward, and Thomas Edgar. The place was "laid out into lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets." \*\*\* It is to be unlawful to build a house less than 18 x 20 feet and, in addition, it was to have a brick or stone chimney.

Lewisburg was originally called "T Savannah," then "P Savannah," then "Ch Union," and finally "Lewisburg," in honor of Gen. Andrew Lew-



First Greenbrier County Court House

## The First Church in Greenbrier County

**THE** REVEREND JOHN ALDERMAN, JR., founder of the Old Greenbrier Baptist Church, Alderman, was born in New Jersey on March 5, 1738. His father, the Rev. John Alderman, Sr., who came to New Jersey in 1770, and his grandfather, the Rev. John Alderman of Yorkshire, England, were distinguished ministers at the gospel of the latter of the Established Church. The former, born in England in 1659, came to America in 1719, settled in New Jersey, married Jane Curtis, became a Baptist minister, served Bethlehem Church, New Jersey, and later located in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

In 1745, he moved to Beckingham County, Virginia, where he had the pastoral care of Lynoville's Creek Church. While there, the creek came to his son, John, Jr., to enter the ministry. In 1770 John took charge of the Lynoville Green Baptist Church upon the removal of his father to Beckett County. However, in 1774 and again in 1776 Rev. John Alderman, Jr., made two missionary trips across the Alleghenies into the Valley of Greenbrier.

Impressed by the need for a constant missionary effort on behalf of the settlers there, he determined to make that region his home, and in 1774 he went with his family to live and teach the gospel of Christ west of the mountains. It is said he was eighteen months making the journey across the mountains, coming in the first winter to make such a journey.

On reaching Jackson's River, he learned that the Indians had attacked the home of Col. James Graham in December, killing one member of his family and taking another prisoner. Consequently, he delayed three several months, waiting for his destination in October.

The Indian depredations continued for a number of years. The missionaries for their mutual protection, usually resided in forts. So, protected by an armed escort through the woods, from one fort to another they could minister in peace to the peril of his dangerous mission.

M. Alderman organized the Old Greenbrier Baptist Church North Alderman on November 24, 1787, with twelve members, including himself, his wife, and his brother, Thomas, a Revolutionary soldier who had just returned from the battle of Yorktown a week had occurred thirty-one days earlier.

In 1794, the congregation built a log church on a lot given by William Morris, a brother-in-law of Rev. John Alderman, Jr., this having married the Carroll sisters, Mary and Mary. These sisters were distant relatives of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

The twelve members organized into the Greenbrier Church withdrew the National Association, from which

Mr. Alderman had come, to assume them into its membership. This was done. But in 1796 they united with the New River Association, which had recently been formed with ten churches. In 1800 Rev. John Alderman, Jr., with the aid of Rev. James Johnston and Rev. Josiah Osborn, the latter two having recently come into this section, petitioned and obtained leave to form a separate Greenbrier Association. The first meeting was held in Big Levels (now Ashburg) Church in 1802.

Mr. Alderman founded nine churches, from Greenbrier to the Kentucky line, in about forty years. He lived a long life, in the full confidence of his brethren, in 1820. He was honored and a few feet back of the church.

The contemporaries speak of him as "A man of much more than ordinary ability" and as "one of the leading men of his day." Besides the traits incident to such upon the frontier, he had, like his father, the distinguished evidence of suffering in behalf of Christ for the promotion of religious liberty having been imprisoned for preaching and performing marriages contrary to the laws of the Established Church of England. Paul's list of perils might well be applicable to this. Again to the Greenbrier.

He established a numerous family. A number of his descendants have been zealous heralds of the cross in this and other states. Six or more members have gone into north-western states in the mass from this church.

From the Greenbrier Church have come at least a score of churches, while through the instrumentality of agencies which he set in motion thousands of men and women have been led into the kingdom of God. The twelve original members of the Greenbrier Church have grown to 465, and the four original churches in the Greenbrier Association to 870, with 4,534 members. The fourth church building of handsome stone stands on the same spot where the first log building and the two successive frame buildings stood. Many of his descendants are members of the church he founded west to the eighth generation.

The twelve original members of the Greenbrier Church have grown to 465, and the four original churches to 870, with over 4,534 members. The fourth church building is on the same spot where the first log building and its successors stood.

In connection with the life of the Rev. John Alderman, Jr., some one has said the beautiful words ascribed upon Martin's tomb are strikingly appropriate:

"The world passeth away, and the dust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."



The Greenbrier Baptist Church and Parsonage  
Look from 1875 to 1898





## Early Methodism in the County

**M**ETHODISM IN GREENSBORO COUNTY can be said to have started with Methodism in America. As a matter of fact Methodist families were in Greensboro, a Methodist church was organized, and a Methodist preacher was appointed to the Greensboro Circuit before the first General Conference of the Methodist Church was held, or before American Methodists had ever elected a Bishop.

By the year 1784 Methodist families had come into this area. In this year a group of these families organized themselves into a "Society" in charge of three local preachers: J. Humphill, James Christie and John Wooten. Among these families were the Blounts, Wootens, Christies and McWells. Edward Kossan, who was a sturdy and substantial citizen, a steward and a class leader in the early society under Mr. Ashby, early in 1784 asked him to send a preacher to Greensboro. William Thomas was sent and arrived this same year. Thus, a Methodist preacher was in Greensboro under appointment, to face the "First General Conference" was held. This Conference known as "The Christmas Conference" was held in Baltimore on December 23, 1784. It was at the General Conference that Mr. Ashby was elected Bishop. He was the first bishop ever elected in America.

When William Thomas came to "Greensboro," the sole log houses were being used for preaching services. These were made immediately for building churches. Near Union, West Virginia is what was then Greensboro. For over a century it is what was then built which was called Raleigh. Near that same time another church was built near Franklin called Gibbs. Both these

chests in Greensboro was John Smith. Among in 1787 he traveled the Greensboro Circuit from Franklin to Ohio and "never dreamed of getting more than a suit of clothes and \$40-00 a year." Francis Pickens came in 1788 and William McKendree in 1797. Both of these men returned

to Kentucky. McKendree was a young man living in Pensacola, when sent by Ashby to Kentucky. Fifteen years later he was elected bishop.

In addition to the preaching services held in the homes of the people there was at least one Annual Conference held in the home of Edward Kossan. It is said that because of dry weather there was no food for the horses. Taking care of the delegates was no burden but the question of food for the horses was without hesitation the dearest food of the Conference turned the horses of his guests into his own field. During the deliberations of the Conference the fire was escaped close to the ground. Nevertheless there was at least one a better crop of grain in his field than in the fields of his neighbors.

By 1787 the Greensboro Circuit appears in the written annals. The name of the circuit was changed

many times and its location to districts and conferences likewise varied. For a time the circuit was in the Raleigh District. For some the Greensboro circuit was in the Greensboro District. Then for a while it was connected with the Kentucky Conference in the Kentucky District. It has also been in the Baltimore District, Winchester District and Lexington District. Since 1802 it has been identified with the Lexington District.

"Old Raleigh" engendered the distinction of being the oldest church west of the Alleghenies still standing. It was largely through the industry and liberality of Edward Kossan that this church was built. This old church furnishes an excellent picture of the "primitive" phase of worship. Two years after American independence was declared a society was granted to the people of Greensboro under the commonwealth in May 1778. Seven years later, in 1785, "Raleigh" was raised.



Bishop Francis Ashby



Old Raleigh First Methodist Church West of the Alleghenies.

Next Greensboro, West Virginia—Grand Theatre—Cavalry Theatre—Greensboro Theatre



## Later Churches in Greenbrier County

ONE of the early church organizations in this region was Old Lebanon Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, which stood between Organ Cove and Sinks Grove in Monroe County. This church was organized in the early 1780's, possibly in 1780 and may have been the first church organization in this region. The old church was burned many years ago and New Lebanon, situated on Route 259, near Pikeburg, was built. This church is mentioned frequently by early historians.

Dr. John McWhorter wrote that when he came to the Greenbrier country, in 1905 there was a Lutheran Church in this county, "which was visited occasionally by members of that denomination." Also, he says, "there was a small Society of Friends, which still (1898) exists." These churches were discontinued many years ago.

Early records of the first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Greenbrier do not exist. There were occasional services by visiting missionaries and by the Bishops of Virginia. Mention is made of services in 1831, by Rev. Frederick D. Goodwin, in 1833, by Bishop Meade, in 1841, by Bishop Johns. After the latter date services were held fairly regularly at White Sulphur Springs, and less frequently at Lewisburg until 1868. After the War, the Rev. R. H. Mason, first living at Warm Springs in Virginia, and after 1875 at Union, took charge of the work in Greenbrier County, and also in Pocahontas County.

In 1879 Bishop Peterkin became Bishop of West Virginia and after that date services were held regularly. In 1887 Greenbrier Parish was organized, with Rev. H. T. H. Lay in charge, and churches were built at Lewisburg and Romeverie. About the same time a church was built at White Sulphur Springs, and in 1909 a church was built at Oakhurst, these under the White. The Church of the Incarnation, Romeverie; St. James Church and Rectory, Lewisburg; St. Thomas Church, White Sulphur Springs, and Emmanuel Chapel, Oakhurst, are the Protestant Episcopal Churches in Greenbrier today.

The first Christian Church in this county was organized in Romeverie in 1885. Church members were Col and Mrs. Elory C. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Mason, Mr.

and Mrs. Joseph King, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gannon, Mr. and Mrs. Edna Davenport. All members have served this church, especially the founder, Dr. John L. Brandt, and his successor, Rev. E. R. Bagley, both of whom rose to places of prominence in the Christian Church.

Two other Christian Churches have been organized in this region, one at Sinks Grove (discontinued), and one at Keweenaw in Monroe County.

The first priest of the Catholic Church to labor in this region was Rev. John H. Walters. As a result of his labors, St. Catherine's Parish was organized in Lewisburg in 1853. During the early years services were conducted in the home of the parish. In 1858 a building which stood on the corner of the present Greenbrier College campus, was acquired. Later, St. Catherine's Parish was moved to Romeverie, where the present building was erected in 1913.

Other Catholics who labored in this region are St. Patrick's, at Ripley and St. Charles' at White Sulphur Springs.

### Religious Encampments in the Forests

In the early days west of the Alleghenies, where roads were crude or did not exist, encampments for religious worship were built in the forests. Such were the tabernacles of the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. The buildings occupied three sides of a square, each side about 150 feet in length. Each room was divided into six, to eight aisles, with partitions, the roof sloping to the outer side of the enclosure. Each cabin had a door opening on the enclosed area, and each was provided with a spiral chimney on the outer side.

At the open end of the enclosure was a shed, probably about 50 by 50 feet, covering a rude pulpit and log seats. In the enclosure a few trees were left standing for shade, and numerous stumps provided seats. In such places our pioneer fathers gathered for seasons of worship lasting many days, usually about three weeks, bringing provisions and with their families occupying the cabins.

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned  
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,  
And spread the roof above them, . . . he found

(Continued on Page 17)



The Tabernacle



Brushy Ridge Lamp Meeting

The Tabernacle



## "Still Stands the Schoolhouse"

**W**HILE VIRGINIANS, even in the early days, when services both red and white were making difficult the mere matter of keeping alive were over anxious for their children to advance in learning.

No matter how the selection of a schoolhouse site was made, in ridges, hollows, it was the same. Down on the broad river bottoms in the valleys of smaller streams, or among the hills where was a bubbling spring or an up-spring brook, a spot handy to half a dozen or more cabin homes was agreed upon by the heads of the families. It was an old clearing which mother-in-law said was "made by a man who was killed by the Indians in, fired off the wilderness, but never back over 'the bridge'" the little bridge.

There, on the margin of that "improvement," in "old field," where half a dozen paths intersected, with the primitive forest in the rear and the plot of wild grass and tangled weeds in front, these men, advance guards of civilization, raised the schoolhouse. These structures it was, in size, perhaps 15 by 18 feet, the walls built of logs, sometimes hewn, but usually round, and from eight to twelve inches in diameter. The interiors were whitened with slacks and smoke and dimmed with rays. The roof of shingles was laid in place in heavy weight poles. The sides show long or narrow blades. The floor, if any, was made of gnarled pine split from the body of a large tree and hewn so as to have somewhat the quality of smoothness. A bench, simple as that of an ancient Roman, spanned over half of one end of the building and was supported by a "post and-rail" chimney, and unlike a full port they trip over entering in its full. Large tree trunks in diameter, split in halves, with pins or logs inserted in the oval sides, answered for seats. Along the side of the wall pins were inserted, and on them rested a board slat shaping downward, used as a writing desk. One part above of the fire hearth which was the rule, just above it, a log was chopped out and in its place was a hair framework resembling one for holding a single row of pans of glass. In the corners of which glassed paper was sometimes posted to catch the light.

Such was the early "Old Field School House." It was not used after the day school in structure and design was ship, and in method was ill void of results.

### The Teacher

In person, a stern yet warm and the very manly, and the equal

went from cabin to cabin that the school master had arrived. He was clad in the garb of the hunter. He brought no credentials from a big university. He was prepared to teach the three R's—and good living. He went from house to house, soliciting subscriptions, for he was to keep school for so much a "quarter" and "board round." The first week he stayed with John Yokum. The next week—well, the folks wondered where he would stay next. It was a pleasant diversion.

With the help of one of John Yokum's boys, the school master put on a "back log" and built a roaring fire.

William Jones was absent that first week, for his father did not get his share, owing to the fact that the teacher "stayed green" too long in the far trough. Martin Lawrence was not there either, for his mother did not get her lousy money fresh made in time.

Meanwhile, the master had made preparations for the "quarter" by cutting a bundle of sticks in the nearby forest. When all was in readiness a declaration more read: "Come in to books!"

In they went, with benches in ship long beds made from the rough splits of the oak or hickory of the hills. Under some arms were copies of the "English Reader" and "Keweenaw Speller."

And then—now to the one who provided the wealth of him who provided with his branch of learning. We can see him standing by an aperture in the wall, called by some a window, either mending pens or making new ones from the quills from the wing of the goose, the wild turkey, or the eagle. In some of the denser children in his care, children who have in their number future authors of famous men, statesmen, soldiers, leaders of military units to be born from the wilderness come further west.

Many pupils of Old Field School in fact originally drew their University made names for themselves in history. Jesse Quinn Thornton wrote the first constitution of Oregon; Lawrence Waulch gathered the first Methodist congregation ever assembled in the Sacramento Valley; James T. Pauley went west, became a United States Senator from California; Milton Hamphreys, called on Art Henry's Creek later at breasted Washington & Lee University and the University of Virginia and was one of the most brilliant Latin and Greek scholars and teachers in America. The list were

(Continued on Page 12)



Rev. Wm. B. White, First State Agent of Schools



Old Field School House, Greenbrier County

Greenbrier Military School, The Greenbrier Valley Post, Inc.



## The Old Lewisburg Academy

**T**RADITION has it that the Old Lewisburg Academy was founded in 1830, but there is no record of the exact time. Certain it is that Dr. John McElhenny, we use the usual spelling, but it should be of interest to note that the original spelling was "McElhenny." Its founder, started his school by 1812, for there is a deed on record in the Clerk's office of this county, in deed book No. 3, at page 414, from John McElhenny to John Wair, which reads:

"\* \* \* The said party of the first part, doth, unto James Wair his heirs and assigns two acres of land lying and being in the county of Greenbrier, adjoining the lot on which the Lewisburg Academy is situated, and bounded as follows. \* \* \*"

Quoting from the act of incorporation, passed January 29, 1812

"And act establishing an Academy in the town of Lewisburg in the County of Greenbrier.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that James Marz, Charles Ambrose, James L. Conway James Withers, Thomas Cough, John Mayo, James McLaughlin, the Rev'd John McElhenny John Welch, Christian Parry, Emory Hunter, Thomas Reed, John Mathews, John Stuart and William Rensick, of the county of Greenbrier Adam Taylor and Robertson, Samuel Blackburn and William Figue of Rich, Handley Chapman of Glen, Andrew Burns and Isaac Ertell of Monroe, David Ruffner of Kanawha, Jesse Bennett of Mason, and Edwin McCormac of Cabell County, gentlemen, be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of The Trustees of Lewisburg Academy in the County of Greenbrier."

This was the first brick building erected in Lewisburg Dr. McElhenny considered the school closed for some time and then chose seven assistants before his time expired. These were Rev. Alexander Furry a former pupil, Cassius G. Bell, Rev. Francis Burton, Rev. James Spotts, a Baptist minister, William Dalton, an old field school teacher, William Graham, and Mr. Harro.

The old academy building fronted east, and stood in the edge of a walnut grove. A little brick cabin faced the side of the academy. A little brick cabin also stood about fifteen steps north. The Old Stone Church cornered the graveyard just east of the site.

The Academy had no parties then, the upper rooms were reached by stairs from the outside. A bell—that was a luxury unthought of then. An old housewife tells us that

the boys of today should be envious of the early students, for in 1812 "its campus extended from the Potomac to the Ohio rivers." Many years later a post-and-rail fence enclosed part of the premises. The "Welch Road" ran up through the woods, passing about twenty steps south of the

Academy.

Write William E. Withers under date of June 5, 1862

"I entered the Academy at Lewisburg in the fall of 1813, twenty-one years ago, at the age of seven years. I have met for the first time Rev. John McElhenny in the character of Teacher and Principal. The house occupied by the school, was a two-story brick building, perhaps 40 x 60 feet, with four old-fashioned chimneys, two at each end. It was divided on floor on the ground floor into three rooms, consisting of a study and recitation room for general purposes and across a moderately wide hall two recitation rooms, which were sometimes used by the older students as study rooms, and occasionally for a few months as dormitories for the foreign students. But the basement of the school made it convenient to put there two rooms side one, and the teachers gave in holiday one Friday afternoon of we would leave down the partition and carry on the debate, and this I did with the good will of Academicians. In a few years, down to my going to college in 1820, there were two recitation, below one on the north and one on the south side in its respect finished, except a floor had been laid over the entire area of the building, and it was occasionally used for public exhibitions—such as plays, speaking, and reading of essays. It was also in part occupied by privileged students who claimed at least that they wanted quiet to pursue their studies. By removing here and there a brick from the window pane they could easily climb into the garret, and so some of these students young gentlemen were good soldiers the young bloods occasionally got into sports among themselves, both inside and outside making, and Mr. McElhenny often came chasing upstairs and found the crowd there in many undignified and unbecomingly attitudes, some chattering in the undisciplined spirit, some going through undisciplined gymnastics, and some taking out of open windows with coarse words and tricks.

From the foregoing, we must not conclude that Dr. McElhenny was a poor disciplinarian. On the contrary, he punished when necessary but he tempered justice with mercy and the narrative explains that "It was not in those days that the Professor himself in early life liked juvenile sports, and that one never of his successful government laid in his liberal treatment of the wrong ones.



THE REV. M. L. LACY, D.D.

Matthew Lyle Lacy was born in Prince Edward County, Va., August 8, 1830. He was educated at Hampton-Sydney College and the Union Theological Seminary. After preaching for some years in Prince Edward and Charlotte counties, he accepted a call to the Old Stone Church arriving here in April, 1868. During a period of about fifteen years he was pastor of St. Pleasant Church, Monroe County. After this he returned to Lewisburg. He served terms as president of the girls and boys school, as here, Christian living and education in this section are much to Dr. Lacy who was known to everyone as a fearless minister, outstanding scholar and sympathetic friend. He had the sincere affection of everyone in this section.

From the foregoing, we must not conclude that Dr. McElhenny was a poor disciplinarian. On the contrary, he punished when necessary but he tempered justice with mercy and the narrative explains that "It was not in those days that the Professor himself in early life liked juvenile sports, and that one never of his successful government laid in his liberal treatment of the wrong ones.



Many pupils of the Old Academy became distinguished as divines, lawyers, and teachers. These included Dr. W. S. Palmer of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Slater, of the Methodist Church; Alex. Reynolds, Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army, Samuel Reynolds, a Colonel in the same army, Col. William Proctor Smith, Chief Engineer on General Lee's Staff, who had large part in planning the fortifications of Richmond, and Alex. F. Matthews, who had the distinction of winning the degree of A. M. from the University of Virginia in one year. This scholastic accomplishment secured considerable favorable comment at the time.

Succeeding Dr. McElhenny, the following principals served the school:

Francis Dutton	1825-29
Nicholas B. Seabrook	1829-30
John Steel	1830-33
Jacob N. Cardozo	1834-37
Karlens Trip	1838-39
Thomas Brown	1839-42
Albert Furman	1842-45
John Brown	1845-49
E. T. W. Duke	1849-50
Thelander M. Carter	1850-55

In 1851, Miss Kate E. McElhenny, the founder's daughter, taught a few months. Then the school was closed until 1855. The building was used by both armies throughout the war as a hospital and barracks, and it was greatly damaged.

In 1843, Rev. John Calvin Barr of Lewisburg, was elected principal. Ill health forced him to resign in 1846. Walter Cough Preston succeeded him. "Times were hard, money was scarce, and scholars were hard to obtain." In 1857 Capt. Alexander P. Matthews took charge of the school. The records say that 1858 was "a time that God men's pockets—no school that year." But in 1859 E. N. B. Wood was made principal.

The free school system was functioning, and the academy had a difficult time of it. It continued to function, and in 1870 William A. Austin succeeded Mr. Wood. In 1871 a school was started, combining the Day and Free School Systems, with Rev. P. M. Carter as principal and Moses Olive Patterson and Mary Russell, of Virginia, and Miss Lavinia Stone, of Lewisburg, in charge of the primary departments.

In 1875, Mr. John J. Harris was principal.

In 1885, the "Friends of the Academy" made a transfer to a joint stock company, known as the "Lewisburg Female Institute."

Shortly thereafter it was decided that the boys' branch should be re-established, and a site was secured on the grounds of the old Greenbrier Agricultural Society, "with its beautiful grove of oaks, on

the western outskirts of town." Major J. M. Lee was the principal. Lee Military Academy was doing well when the major resigned to go elsewhere, and Mr. Samuel R. Hendon became principal. He did not have military work. After four years, Dr. M. L. Lacy, "the most distinguished member of the Greenbrier Presbytery," was instrumental in having the school bought by business men of Lewisburg and turned over to the Presbytery. Dr. Lacy became principal, and the school was known as Greenbrier Presbyterian School.

Miss Caroline E. Tipping, of Staunton, was principal of the girls' school for two years, 1874-75. She was succeeded by Rev. Daniel B. Ewing, a Virginia Presbyterian minister, who served until 1881.

Rev. Martin Lyle Lacy, D. D., was elected principal of Lewisburg Female Institute in 1882, and served faithfully until 1888. Both of the private schools now in Lewisburg owe much to the faith and ability of this man of God, who served his people well.

A disastrous fire occurred in 1891, but the school was not closed for more than a week or ten days. The Town Hall and other buildings were used to house the students, and finally the session was finished in White Sulphur Springs. In about one year, new and better buildings had been erected.

#### The list of principals:

C. A. Young	1897-99
J. C. Brown	1899
R. L. Telford	1899-1901
R. C. Comerford	1901-02
R. H. Adams	1902-07
J. N. Maxwell	1907-10
J. L. Armstrong	1910-14
J. M. Moore	1914-18

By common usage, the name had become Lewisburg Seminary, although this was never official. In the spring of 1921, by formal vote, the academy and control of the institution passed into the hands of the Synod of West Virginia and the name was changed to Greenbrier College for Women.

#### Dr. Forest W. Thompson became President of Greenbrier College in 1925.

Under his capable guidance the college has grown in work and institutions, and has won a high place among the colleges of the country. It was bought by a private corporation in 1924, the present owners being Forest W. Thompson, R. E. Moore, H. L. Goodham, H. B. Blackburn, and W. S. Jaeger.

Meanwhile, the boys' school had been doing well under the leadership of Dr. Lacy, who served "with his



The Old Brick Academy  
Greenbrier Military School

## The Famous Springs of Greenbrier



CONVENT (GUEST) TAKERS—near the entrance of the Wellford Hotel and the Old Pocahontas Road stands the tavern, once a famous stopping place for pilgrims from "Old White" and "Old Sweet Springs."

**I**LL THE WORLD no section so full has been made for the country as American mountain country. The spring country of the Virginians. Before the dawn of the great, half-sunlit highway, before there were transportation facilities except the stagecoach and the lumbering stage coach pulled over rough, dusty trails for springs of West Virginia enjoyed the pilgrimage of the south and the North. The mountain springs of the nineteenth century in great bands, hundreds of them, bearing up bravely under the stress of difficult travel to spend their days or weeks at the many springs.

One of the great part of the activity of the section was, and will be White Sulphur Springs with its magnificent Greenbrier Hotel justifiably called America's mountain hotel all-year resort. Since 1776 this gracious spa has existed in Greenbrier County a source of pride to the County, to the State of West Virginia and an able competitor of the best of Europe's renowned watering places.

In present days is something far different from that early summer day one hundred sixty years ago when White Sulphur Springs had its first white patient. She was a Mrs. Anderson from over the mountains eastward, hopelessly and painfully crippled with rheumatism. Arrived over the virgin hills in a crude letter stage between the sweating horses, then Mrs. Anderson has brought to the springs in the northern hope of medicinal waters long known by the Indians would have some effect on her ills. Arrived at the wooded glen one of the party felled a great tree, deftly hollowed it out with his axe. Waters from the sulphur springs was ladled into this crude tub heated with live hot stones from a nearby fire. Into this primitive bath, Mrs. Anderson was laid and cured. The fame of her quick cure was soon in spread over all the land and people from all stations in life flocked to the hotel of the Virginia mountains, where the colonies of pleasure are willing to be crushed to death to obtain a chance of laying their sufferings on the knees that heaven has set up in this happy valley."

White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, is a beautiful resort. The hotel is a large, modern building with many rooms and a beautiful garden. The springs are located in a beautiful valley, and the water is of great medicinal value. The hotel is a popular resort for people from all over the world, and it is a beautiful place to visit. The hotel is a large, modern building with many rooms and a beautiful garden. The springs are located in a beautiful valley, and the water is of great medicinal value. The hotel is a popular resort for people from all over the world, and it is a beautiful place to visit.

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At the time of the Civil War and Reconstruction, the hotel was a popular resort for people from all over the world, and it was a beautiful place to visit. The hotel was a large, modern building with many rooms and a beautiful garden. The springs are located in a beautiful valley, and the water is of great medicinal value.

In June of 1861, General Dyer, Hunter, returned westward from Kentucky, his object the Kanawha Valley. Arriving at White Sulphur Springs in route, he camped his men for the night using the stables for his horses, the magnificent Old White for his own. In the morning orders were noted that the place was to be destroyed by fire immediately upon their departure. Senator Henry DeFoss of Delaware, attached to Hunter's division as chief of artillery, heard of these orders and, having been a frequent visitor to the spa in previous years, determined to save this great palace of pleasure. He resorted to sub-



Old White Sulphur Springs

The Greenbrier and Cottages, White Sulphur Springs



ture logic as the proper way in which to change the mind of his neighbor. Appearing in Hunter on the grounds that the hotel would make an ideal barracks and even hospital, that it stood in the way of progress of many roads, and that its destruction might be a far-ought error, DuPont succeeded in having the destruction order countermanded. Henderson County and West Virginia shall always be in the DuPont family's debt for this demonstration of affection.

While White Sulphur Springs enjoyed its zenith of popularity there were other springs in the vicinity which also had their moments of pomp and glory. Among them, Market Springs stood out. Its gneiss buildings, its springs, its beautiful valley made Old Hot Springs as it is known today, a friendly rival of White Sulphur.

Beautiful belfies and gilded beams engaged the hospitality of the grassy court, shaded the gravelled walks, furnished on its spacious grounds, made side trips through the mountains. The main building was designed by Thomas Jefferson. The buildings stand today in lovely grandeur, a lovely and pathetic monument to a pleasant past.



Old Hot Springs

rain and lightning. The coming of the railroad to White Sulphur Springs secured its further life and by the same token, secured the ending of those other playgrounds. It came at a time when automobiles were not dreamed of and the new hinged steam carriages were the most popular form of transportation. By comparison with the old hot springless stage coaches they were comfortable, if not new and sleek and it was only logical that people in search of vacation and rest should take the railroad to what ever was the rail head, getting the others wide and out of mind.

Henderson County is proud of its own hot springs and the glory and fame they have brought to its hills and valleys. It is proud of White Sulphur and for a fact that noble place stands and seeing it the citizens of Henderson are reminded of the great words of Mark Twain written in 1880: "The whole mass of things has the look of enchantment, as if the inhabitants of some fairy life were turning out to welcome the coming of expected strangers."



The Hotel and Casino Hotel, Charleston

Nearly a hundred buildings, the long stretching wooden buildings saw the waste of colorful, laughing waters of healing waters. Others were White Sulphur which between 1850 and 1880 threatened to usurp some of the glory of White Sulphur, Bath, Hot, Gray, and Green Sulphur all spent their time and day, and now, for reasons many of which are unknown, seldom last deep, and

#### THE FOUNTAIN

The fountain is covered with a sturdy Doric form surrounded by twelve large pillars, and surmounted with a colossal statue of Hygieia, looking towards the rising sun.



The internationally known White Sulphur Fountain

## Early Courts and Judges of Greenbrier

**I**N THIRTY years and long up to the nineteenth century, the first laws of Virginia appointed the members of what was then the County Court, he, also, appointed the Sheriffs of the several counties. The Sheriffs were usually selected from the membership of the County Court and the oldest man in point of service was selected to serve as Sheriff and when his term as such expired, he usually was reappointed as the Court. This practice formed a state-wide political ring and which ring dominated the politics, not only of the State at large, but each county as well. This influence still exists especially in the counties where there has been no influx of people from other sections of the country and the main body of inhabitants are made up of descendants of the pioneers or people who lived during the period needs and has along now this influence that it took more than half a century to break a way by change of the constitution and it was this struggle to overcome the influence of this ring in the Tobacco and Piedmont sections of Virginia and later the Valley of Virginia that led to the formation of the State of West Virginia.

This County Court looked after the affairs of the county, also it functioned as a trial court for serious civil matters and criminal matters, even felonies and capital crimes of all kinds. A majority of the members of the court, usually called Justices, formed a quorum to conduct court, then court had jury, sheriffs and was presided over, depending on the number of the members of the court in from six to fifteen "judges."

Courts of greater dignity were constituted and were presiding in one of the Courts, where one judge presided



West Virginia Lawmakers on Way to Meeting

several counties, known as Circuit Court. There was another presided over by a single judge, or perhaps at times more than one, whose jurisdiction extended over two or more of the above mentioned counties. This court was not held in each county, but at some central point, and was known as the Superior Court of Law and Chancery.

When Augusta County was established and included all the territory west of the Blue Ridge, this Court met at Staunton. When Buchanan County was formed from all the vast chapters of the southern part of Augusta County this court for years met at Old Snow Springs now in Monroe County. Many of the records of this court may now be found at Trenn's office of the records are in burning. When Greenbrier County was formed this court met at Lee'sburg. This fact mentioned above from the limited information the writer has of it, but original jurisdiction over certain matters, as well as appellate

jurisdiction over matters originating in the Courts can pricing in. Yet from limited investigation it would seem that this was the only Court that met in Greenbrier County for a number of years. However, as stated above, by reason of limited knowledge, this story is by no means exact.

After the formation and organization of Greenbrier County, while part of Virginia, the Justices presiding over the courts of the county were John Cutler, James Allen, Allen Taylor, John J. Allen, Edward Johnston and Robert M. Haslam.

After the formation of the State of West Virginia the judges have been Nathaniel Harrison, Judge J. M. McWhorter, John H. Hays, who served two terms, Judge A. N. Campbell, Judge J. W. McWhorter, Judge W. R. Bennett, Judge Charles S. Elise, Judge Summers H. Sharp, who served for two terms and part of the term of Judge Dyer, and Judge Mark L. Barrett who at present is serving his first term.

But little is known of the judges who served prior to the Civil War. They ranked high in the ranks of judges, it would seem, because at least two were elevated to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Of the judges who have presided since the formation of West Virginia, practically all were and are men of high rank and eminently satisfactory.

The Supreme Court of Virginia met in Lewisburg for about sixty years prior to the Civil War. The Supreme Court room and offices were located in the old Masonic Temple, still standing and now owned by the women's college.

Nothing is known by the writer of the Bar of

(Continued on Page 10)



Greenbrier County Court House, Built in 1837





## FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1)

new settlements were made. In 1854, on the occasion of the organization of 26 Pleasant church in Monroe county, Dr. Samuel R. Houston said: "This is the tenth Presbyterian church in the territory over which Dr. McHenry extended his labors, all embraced within the limits of the Union congregation." And, as it was in Monroe so it was in Greenbrier, and beyond. In the Meadows, in the Highlands, at Frankford at Blue Sulphur, on Muddy Creek, in Irish Corner, in Benick's Valley, at Kays's Mill, on Anthony's Creek, on Kays's Creek, in many other places; far up the Greenbrier, and down to the valley of the Kanawha, they planted the "faith of our fathers" in good soil.

Many significant events in the history of Presbyterianism in this region are associated with the Old Stone church at Lewisburg. Here, just one hundred years ago, in 1838, Greenbrier Presbytery was formed. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met here in 1930. Here, in 1915, the Synod of West Virginia was founded. The old church has marked the rise of Presbyterianism through the years and has seen the faith of the founders justified.

Its heavy walls of native stone are spiculed with the strength with which our pioneering fathers builded. An aged veteran of the old church many years ago said of it: "Just keep it knocked and it'll last 'til judgment day." The work of which it is a symbol has far more than a century and a half been covered with the blessing of God and the heritage of that work abides in increasing strength.

## LATER CHURCHES IN GREENBRIER

(Continued from Page 2)

*The feisty craft, to gather and call back  
The sound of Antlers; in the dozing wood,  
And the cool and where he built down  
And offered in the mightiest shape of things  
And supplication."*

"Camp Meetings" were especially popular with the Methodists, but were used by other denominations as well. Dr. John McHenry, early pastor of the Old Stone Church, wrote: "Much of the preaching was done in the groves. A stand was put up and seats were prepared in the groves, and then I always preached when the weather was favorable, in the groves. Some of our most interesting meetings were held in the beautiful sugar tree groves around Vance's meetings which made an impression on my mind so deep that I can never be forgotten."

The late Marcellus Zimmerman lists the better known camp grounds in the order in which they were built: Muddy Creek Mountain, Benick's Camp Ground, Calverton's Creek, Pine of Muddy Creek Mountain, Brady Ridge, Piney Mountain. In Monroe County there were camp grounds at Cook's Mill, Greenbrier, Cross Roads. Camp meetings were also held several times in the buildings at Salt Sulphur Springs.

The last camp-ground in Greenbrier was "Old Brady Ridge Camp Meeting," at the junction of the present Alta Alderson road and U. S. Route 60. This old camp was destroyed by fire several years ago and was not rebuilt

## "FOR SIXTY-TWO YEARS . . ."

(Continued from Page 3)

to be given. He was a hard rider, however, he said, he would rather finish his journey and let his horse rest than to "sit on him all day." One who knew him said, "He seemed always in a hurry to do good."

In the sixty-two years of his ministry Dr. McHenry wrote a brilliant chapter in the religious history of this country. His life was a glorious example of the "evangelical cavalry service" which made so large a contribution to our country in the early days of its development.

A plain marble shaft marks the place of his burial on the grounds adjacent to the Old Stone church at Lewisburg. The shadow of his devoted life still lies across these hills and valleys, and its range is stamped on the souls of our people. He was a great man, going his full length for God.

## OLD LEWISBURG ACADEMY

(Continued from Page 1)

usual earnestness and determination."

For a while in the 1890's, the school had been known as Greenbrier Military Academy. Destroyed by fire in 1963, it was rebuilt.

In 1905, Col. Houston B. Moore was called to succeed Dr. Lacy. Col. Moore established military training, and the school became known as Greenbrier Presbyterian Military School. The school thrived under the able leadership of Col. Moore. In 1907, with his two brothers, Joseph A. J. M. Moore and Maj. D. T. Moore, he took over the school as a private institution. In 1925 fire destroyed all but the new wing. A modern fireproof plant, which is all under one roof except the gymnasium, was built without delay. Greenbrier Military School today has its spiritual roots known as "The School of Adversity," it upholds a reputation as one of the leading military schools of the nation.

## Other Schools

Albany College was established at Blue Sulphur Springs some time prior to the War Between the States, and was discontinued early in the war period. There were established, at Alderson, Albany College Institute, a Methodist institution, and Alderson Baptist Academy, later Alderson-Broadhead College of the Baptist denomination, both of which have been discontinued.

## Davis-Stewart

The Davis-Stewart School, on Orphanage was chartered under the laws of West Virginia November 17, 1913. It was formally opened, and the first children were admitted, September 11, 1920. An average of 50 children have been cared for annually. It was built for orphan and dependent children of the state, with the purpose of building useful Christian citizens.

The school was made possible through the generosity of Mr. George N. Davis and his wife, Mrs. Mary Estelle (Kistner) Davis, who made an offer of land and endowment to the Synod of West Virginia. Dr. J. E. Lawrence, Presbytery secretary, was in charge the first year, and since that time the school has been headed effectively by R. R. Robinson.

## History of Medicine in Greenbrier, 1750-1938

**M**EDICINE, indeed was the practice of medicine in the early days of the Greenbrier Valley. The therapeutics of the first white physicians were as unscientific and as full of superstition as were those of the Medicine Man of the Indians.

To the doctor of those early days "germs" were unknown, unknown together with the "humors of the blood" held sway. Pneumonia, diphtheria, various and other infectious agents with the exception of "scarus" was yet to be discovered.

Scarus and measles had not been dreamed of. Anesthetics were unknown. The physicians had no idea as to the real cause of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, pneumonia, malaria, yellow fever, diphtheria, appendicitis and scores of other human ills. Yet he had a plausible explanation as to the cause and nature of each which satisfied the patient and secured the services of his expert knowledge and he also knew the proper treatment although he knew nothing of the yet to be discovered viruses, rickettsias, X rays, insulin, antibiotics and thousands of other scientific facts which are known to day.

The people as well as the physicians still believed in witchcraft, incantations, the signs of the zodiac, the influence of the moon (doctors), and other superstitions ideas as to the cause of disease. Many of these superstitions still linger with us to this day but in a black cat to cross one's path. It was believed that by applying the blood of a black cat that "Mr. Ankle's Pain" could be successfully treated.

One of their best observations, rather naive and childish idea of mind our ancestors did make things in disease prevention, especially for nutritional deficiency diseases such as scurvy, rickets, beriberi and the like, which are prevented by the medical profession to this day and the modern doctor has gained his knowledge of these things in the same manner as did they, by trial and error, and thus has developed the empirical science of medicine.

The "empirics," "unscientific" doctors, "germs" unknown, are keeping up traditions of old while the moderns in our midst obtain the same results from eating food better, reduce sprains, gout, rheumatism, and drinking tomato juice, more heat, more and postulated but not.

In the early days children had the diseases that are common to their men but instead of infectious infection in adults. "Scar" the diseases have different names and causes but with is just as effective in the treatment as it was our limited and silly little age.

Scarlet fever was an even more serious disease because of the presence of the streptococcus in large numbers. Treatment

from this injury mostly consisted of incisions made from native herbs used in the form of poultices. The practice of sucking the wound was used and today it is recommended as one of the most efficient first aids for this condition provided the person doing the sucking has been free from cavity teeth and in open sore about the month. It was always essential that the offending reptile be located and killed to insure a good result in treatment.

Another remedy was to kill a chicken and place the warm entrails over the bite to draw out the poison. In later times large quantities of whiskey were given. The rationale of this treatment being that it allayed the patient's fears which were a very important factor to be considered, and often more serious than the snake's bite. This is still a popular remedy. Another potent remedy was salt and gunpowder.

Because of the frequency of rheumatism the natural springs became popular. The efficacy of these were determined by the "stink." This accounts for the popularity at the numerous sulphur springs in the early days. The odor of the springs had about the same value as a formula had in the presence of measles and other contagious diseases. Lifting is a survival of the wilderness remedies.

The water from the "springs" was suggested by the oak from milkweeds, wild green weaves, horse radishes, and pokeweed. These were applied in front of an open fire place of red hot coals. While very little credit was given to the red heat waves from the coals yet they were the father of the ultra red rays which today come from an electric coil at five dollars a throw.

Surgery was almost primitive. The equipment was made of a lance, boar's tusk, cany, needles, thread and a horse saw. The cany was applied after amputation or else the stump was removed by heating it, a red iron apple. If after operation a hole or yellow spot appeared in the wound it was a favorable sign because this was the greatly desired "laudable pus."

If the wound was not a bare operation was performed which was usually on a table in the kitchen, the "barn" and "Pine Silver" was used more and the bottom hole of the root served as a current of place for the thread sutures. If the patients were deceased then the thread was the holder for the thread, being stretched by tobacco.

The doctor carried his prepared drugs in his "back the pocket" in a milk bag. He made free use of the same with his hand, pulled, dried and hung up in the patient's home or if it was the growing season he would go out and select them himself. In prescribing the prepared drugs the bulk



Dr. Thomas Cough



and weight was arrived at by counting the drug from the container on the point of a knife blade. The drugs were mixed and made into powders, capsules, lozenges, and sugar coated pills were unknown. The prescriptions were of the "shot gun" variety, containing many ingredients in the hope that one or more might hit the spot.

The doses were large because homoeopathy had not yet come to convince the doctor that small doses are often more efficacious than large ones. Quinine for "chills and fever" was given in large doses. Calomel and blue mass were favorite remedies for "biliousness," which no doubt is related appendicitis.

Many of the practices mentioned above persisted until recent times. There are physicians and nurses now living who can recall many of the above facts from actual experience. Medicine and Surgery has only recently developed into a scientific system. As late as 1898 in a survey made by the Carnegie Foundation it was found that there were only three medical schools in the United States which were in the "best" group, whereas today all of the "regular" schools are so designated. No dispensary in the early days had the advantages afforded by the best medical services of the times.

There is one instance of the profession in Shenandoah showed little graduation to keep abreast of the advances being made by the profession and volunteered to add three but in the protection and dissemination of medical knowledge by study, and writing for medical journals of the day.

Among these pioneer physicians was Doctor Thomas Crough born in July 1815. He graduated with an medicine degree from what is now Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. He received his medical degree from one of the most outstanding medical schools of America, and the oldest, the University of Pennsylvania, founded by Benjamin Franklin.

He had as his medical preceptor in Leeburg another outstanding and distinguished member of the profession, Doctor Humphreys.

Dr. Crough was a public-spirited citizen and he took represented two terms in Shenandoah for several sessions in the legislature of Virginia. He was a contributor to medical journals and the first president of the Shenandoah Medical Society.

Dr. Humphreys was well versed in medicine and was in touch with the work of research and a desire to improve his knowledge of medicine and surgery in order to better serve his patients. The following incident illustrates his work. One instance. A negro slave, Tom, was condemned to be hung for a murder he had committed. The execution took place in Leeburg on March 23, 1854. In order to improve his knowledge of human anatomy Dr. Humphreys purchased from Tom his body by purchasing him with all the goods he had been taken from the day he was sentenced until he was hung.

After completing the dissection of the mortal remains of Tom he presented the bones to him and hung Tom's anatomical skeleton on a chair that opened into a room to the rear of his waiting room. It is related that once a child

patient waiting for the doctor fled from his office when the child would accidentally blow the chair open with the clanging, rattling skeleton of Tom.

Other early physicians were Doctor Samuel Fontaine, Dr. Hugh Wilson, Dr. Henry Fontaine, and three Doctor Caldwell, one of whom was a woman, Dr. Mary H. Caldwell, who was the first woman physician in Shenandoah and very likely the first in West Virginia.

Dr. Joseph Caldwell, born May 3, 1784 and December 21, 1874, was also an editor and publisher. His publication was "The Palladium of Virginia and Pacific (Queen) Merchant." It was published in Leeburg. It is recorded the first visit of a steamer to Leeburg, the Potomac steamer in 1834.

The traditions of these early physicians are being carried on by the medical profession of Shenandoah today. We find members of the profession who are Fellows in the American College of Surgeons; Fellows of the American College of Physicians; Fellows of the American Medical Association; and furthermore we find the names of some of those who have achieved distinction in medical and surgical research included among those distinguished Americans who are listed in "Who's Who in America," and in "Who's Who in Surgery in America."

Within the confines of Shenandoah are represented all of the principal medical and surgical specialties. There is available to the people of Shenandoah all of the therapeutic resources known to medical science and such special treatment as hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, physiotherapy, etc.

Unusually located hospitals are found throughout the county. These are staffed by men who have had the most recent medical training. Men who give to entering upon the study of medicine had completed four years in not so-called high school and had then taken two or three years in an academy or college course. After graduation in such case they served one or more years as interns in a hospital approved for intern service.

But more outstanding the availability of the best of hospital service we still have the country doctor with in who carries a most indispensable service. He often travels on horseback in a fast disappearing to the sick and afflicted as of old. Along with the substantiating of his resources he dispenses advice, trusses, leeches, and renders sympathy to those who are sick and afflicted or in distress because of the illness of loved ones. He has that inner concentration and human touch as did his predecessors of years gone by. Wary and careful are his experiences. There are numerous other patients, all of human interest. He is equal to every other going.

When we remember that the country doctor renders nearly five per cent of the medical service of the country we can appreciate how large a place he fills.

With the rapid progress made since the beginning of the present century we predict that it will reach that time when hospital work, even here will represent our present medical physicians in part compared with what will have been accomplished by 1950. It is



## Early Industries of Greenbrier



"Towhee Wheeling" Spinning Wheel

**T**HE EARLY PIONEERS were industrious. Farmers have to work! Naturally, many of the tasks we have done for us today had to be performed by father and mother.

It was not long, however, before certain of the settlers were earning their living by entering to the wants of their fellows. Their workmanship was good, as is most hand labor. Perhaps the most picturesque of the early industries was the making of spinning wheels, and certainly the outstanding maker of these wheels in this part of the country was "Old Towhee" Wheeling.

The girls of a hundred years ago did not practice their needle lessons on the piano; instead, they sang to the gentle hum of the spinning wheel. As an early poet wrote:

Their kerge were Howling's spinning wheels  
By wooden platforms standing;  
One a single wheel these spinners turned  
By way had to written  
The kerge were . . . what came of them?  
Why, kerge were the best,  
And kerge were the best of the . . .  
Fast, gaiters, and rest,

Until the turn of the century, one in a dozen "Howling Hail-Storm Chasers" could be found in nearly every town in the Greenbrier region. On a first listing "Old Towhee" made the first twelve-wheel wheels "Old Howling" Caldwell used when he took charge of the White Sulphur Springs in 1912. Nearly every year Mr. Howling Elbow another large order for wheels for the Old White.

"Old Towhee" was also a noted cabinet maker and house painter. Matthew V. Davis, Josiah Gilmour, James and Eliph Ayres, and several of his sons were and are now well known woodworkers under his name or among those trades.

In 1915, Mr. Howling turned into Lewisburg, where he bought a little two-room log house from Rev. John Pennell. From that time he, with his children, until a convenient as they are thirteen years. Later it became the residence and large furniture factory of Richard Thomas. "Old Towhee"

died at the home of Samuel Gilmour at the age of eighty-nine.

The art and craftsmanship of hand manufacture of spinning wheels, cabinet making, chair making, painting and decorating were handed down unto the third generation as witness some of the interesting advertisements from old newspapers.

The Lewisburg Chronicle, published by Maury & Gilmour, on its issue of Thursday, February 10, 1853, carried the following advertisement, as peculiar and original as ads were in those days.

Great Discovery  
in  
CHAIR MAKING

The subscriber claims to be the inventor of a plan, whereby split-bottom chairs may be made to last as long again as the best chairs made in the old way. They are so formed, also, as not to sink in the seat, as chairs usually do. Call at the old stand of Thomas Wheeling, Sen., and see specimens.

WASH G. HENNING

June 26th, 1852.

The miller also played his part in early industry. Probably the settlers first used the Indian method of bolting corn and wheat. Then they sprung up what was really the first industry west of the Alleghenies—the custom miller. Water mill sites were important. A common claim in early deeds was "including mill race, if any."

Anthony Hootenfelder built on Milligan's Creek, about 1793 or 1794. Francis Tinsler built the first grist mill in Blue Sulphur Springs. In Hancock, in 1795, Thomas Elbow created a small water mill.

The taverns, by far, of course, did his best to make travelers comfortable as they would spread the fame of his hospitality.

Richard Tyne built the Long Delivery later known as the "Long Grassy," in Lewisburg about 1800. It was on the west side of Court Street near the corner of main. David Tinsler's famous tavern stood two miles west of Lewisburg. Doctors congregated here in great numbers. Here, probably for the first and last time in their lives, doctors enjoyed the luxury of a barn full of brook.

As part of the development of the Greenbrier Land Company, a Market House was built in Lewisburg "between the courthouse and jail, where the natural spring was handy to water the stock." There the cattle were watered into pens, graded and classified, before being driven to the carbon markets.

A statistics giving statistics on Lewisburg, taken from Joseph Martin's "History of Virginia." 1853, will give a good idea as to what industries flourished there:

1. 1 sawmill, 2 mills, 1 printing office, 1 weekly paper, 2 carpenter, 3 millers, 1 blacksmith, 1 cooper, 1 and 1/2 shoe makers, 2 brick layers, 4 house carpenters, 1 tailor, 1 shoemaker, 1 cabinet maker, 2 smith and 1/2 blacksmiths, 2 wagon makers, and 2 blacksmiths. . . . Population about 1000, of whom 1 are mechanics and 1 regular abolitionist."



## The Coming of the Iron Horse

**T**HINK that of Public Works of the State of Virginia in 1835, realizing that railways would supplant the mule as the nation, authorized the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad through and across the Allegheny Mountains, leaving to until the extension at some future time to the western boundaries of the State, as it then existed, along the Ohio River.

Regardless of topography and at enormous cost, the Board decided to adopt the route that would bring the railway through Shenandoah County. In 1838 the White Sulphur Springs are located high up in these mountains in this county. The Engineer entrusted with the location of the railway had wisely planned it with easy grades in both directions.

The work was but partially completed when the War between the States stopped further construction.

When that long conflict was over, Shenandoah County had become a part of the new State of West Virginia and Collier P. Huntington in 1880 formed the Chesapeake & Ohio Rail Road Company, which resumed construction and completed the road in 1873 to Huntington, which was named in his honor. The road, however, was first to the White Sulphur Springs and trains operated to that place over several stretches of temporary track around and over tunnels and high embankments for a short time before the line was open for traffic further west.

It is an interesting fact that no train approaches railway north or south of this famous crossing has ever been built that is comparable in its easy grades on the western slope of the mountains.

In 1902 the C. & O. Railway Company built a subway from a point near Monroeville that follows the Shenandoah

River to Hephzibah in Frederick County where connections are made with the Western Maryland Railway.

Subsequently a railway was built by private parties from Monroeville on New River in the extensive coal fields in the western part of this county and this line was subsequently acquired by the C. & O. Railway Company—which together with the New Central Railway Company made extensions and other connections for the further



1902 C. & O. Engine No. 22

development of these great coal deposits in Greenbrier County and to provide ample transportation facilities for the movement of commodities that abounded in that region.

The main line of the C. & O. has for many years past been renowned for its superb passenger train service and the dependability of its freight traffic movement.

### "BEIRNE'S FOLLY"

As an interesting bit of early history concerns Oliver Beirne, owner of Sweet Springs. On one of his numerous trips to Old White he was nagged because the old woman at the toll gate wanted that he pay. Finally, he tossed a large bill into the dust, and said, "Now give me my change!" The old woman gave him her change—in coins of small denomination, which she also flung into the dust.

Oliver Beirne never he would build his own road, and it was actually started at each end, but the project was abandoned before the two ends met.



A Modern C. & O. Train







## Dairy Cattle, Horses and Sheep

### Dairying

**T**HE FIRST SETTLERS brought their cows for their milk and butter. This of course was consumed in the home. The milk products consisted of cream, butter and "baugtaunbecheuber," "straw case," "cream" or cottage cheese. After the cows were "fresh" and a little butter was produced in excess of home needs the "paines" were traded in at the country store for "coffee and sugar."

As the acres of grazing land were attended the tendency was to emphasize the raising of beef cattle and while this is still the principal agricultural "crop" we find beginnings of the dairy industry in the eighties and nineties of the last century. A number of creameries were established to which the farmer took his milk for "separation." The skimmed milk returned to feed the hogs, and the cream was churned into butter.

The methods of handling the cream and butter were crude. The early "creameries" were located at Frankford, Lewisburg and other places. They were financial failures and so passed out and for a number of years the dairy industry was dormant but beginning with the early years of the present century it began to revive.

Today a large number of modern up-to-the-minute factories are found in the Greenbrier Valley and they are operating successfully under efficient management.

There are many reasons why the dairy industry should succeed in this area. In the first place the Greenbrier Valley BLUEGRASS area is larger than that of the state of Kentucky! It includes areas in the counties of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers.

Chemical analysis shows that by weight the dried substance of Greenbrier blue-grass is 17% protein. Protein is the most expensive item in any diet, fat second and carbohydrates third. Greenbrier blue-grass is recognized as one of the best of fat producers since the sheep and cattle fattened on it bring as good prices as those finished for market on grain from other sections of the United States.

Another factor however in the success of the dairy industry in the blue-grass area of the Greenbrier Valley is that noxious insects in such quantities in the blue-grass that

the milk of cows which graze on it is sufficient in itself to act as a preventive of goats.

The limestone area of the Greenbrier Valley was one of the best of a warm sea. That it was warm is evidenced by the fact that coral deposits abound. On coral reefs we find abundant the source of iodine.

Physicians have observed that the presence of the iodine in springs and limestone wells in this area prevent goitre and that the water from these sources is of value in curing goitre contracted elsewhere. Iodine springs are found in the area. A notable one is at Old Salt Sulphur near Union, Monroe County.

Since the Greenbrier Valley shipping points are only twelve to fifteen hours distant from the populous centers of the endemic "goitre belt" of the Great Lakes region which extends from Buffalo, including Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, to Chicago, the milk could easily be shipped to these centers for distribution and sold at a price that would insure a handsome profit to any making of the health giving value to the people of these cities.

### Horses

From the time the first settlers came to the Greenbrier Valley it has been known for its fine horses. In the early days the horses were of the general utility type. They were of medium weight and were used to ride, drive and work. Later two types were found. The work type or draft horse which was still of the medium weight class and the riding-draught combination. Today three types are found work horse, middle horses, and driving horses (breeters). The draft horse type is still characterized by the fact that the majority of farm work horses are of the medium weight type although there are a number of the heavy type found on some of the farms in the more level areas and in the timber camps.

Probably the reason the farmers have never come to a well deserved use of the heavy work horse is because he has not the advantage of the lighter horse and is not therefore able to get about over the hills as well as his lighter brother.

*(Continued on Page 11)*



"White Horse" (Buckeye Farm—Gay B. Montgomery)



"Valley Foreman" (Greenbrier Farm—Gay B. Montgomery)



"Grande Fisher" (Buckeye Farm—Gay B. Montgomery)





## The Freedom of the Press

### THE WESTERN ERA.

### Lawson's Chronicle.

#### Early Greenbrier County Newspapers

In 1826, Joseph F. Caldwell started the first newspaper in Greenbrier County, in the Old Shaw Licker in Lexington. His *The Virginia Palladium and Pacific Messenger* continued until 1831. Joseph Waggoner was "print-a-sheet" and Capt. James Cox was the carrier boy.

Other papers published in the county: Richard B. Bailey's *The Alleghenian*, March 14, 1831. Name changed after three years, to *The Lexington Alleghenian*. Date of discontinuance unknown.

James Beazer Caldwell's *The Western Era* (1), No. 1040, 1832.

Joseph N. E. Smith's *The Western Era*, 1842.

J. A. Hannon's and John S. T. Smith's *The Lexington Observer*, 1834. Had many owners, suspended at beginning of Civil War.

Charles Hamilton's, William B. Parsh's, and Joseph F. Price's *The Western Era*, 1850. Later, *The Greenbrier Weekly Era*. Price was the leading spirit in this enterprise, and eventually became sole owner. Sold in 1862 to John H. Johnson and Adam C. Snyder, who published it until June, 1863.

John H. Alderson's *The Greenbrier Independent* in 1858, suspended publication in May, 1863. With Archibald W. Felt, publisher, resumed in 1866. In June, 1873, George T. Logan purchased full interest. Col. Thomas Hanger Bonnell and Mr. Archibald were partners until 1875. Mrs. Bonnell sold in 1877 to John L. Hays. Mason C. Bonnell became a partner in 1881. The Independent was then printed as a publishing company in 1877, and continues today in the management of John L. Hays and George W. Hays, editor in his third year of continuous publication.

N. H. Patton, J. Geo. Reynolds and C. T. Smith and others started the *Greenbrier Anti-Slavery Democrat* at Brownsville in 1857. J. H. McWhorter of Lexington was one of active change. Howard Thompson moved in the White Sulphur Springs, where he operated the *White Sulphur Democrat* until he died. *The Sentinel* has been operated by J. K. Haddock, Paul Van Stover, and James Charles Lockard.

*The Greenbrier Dispatch* is owned by J. Alfred Taylor of Fayetteville.

Monmouth's first paper was the *Monmouth News*, started about 1865 by Richard Burke. J. W. Hockensaw a partner, Wm. B. Blake, Sr. bought Burke's interest, later bought from them. The paper became *The Valley News* and *Argo*, was absorbed by *The West Virginia News*.

This paper was established December 11, 1897. On January 1, 1901, Wm. B. Blake, Jr., became a partner. In 1920 the senior editor retired, Ed. L. Blake became the partner, and the paper is now owned and published by the Blake Brothers.

Oliver A. Price founded the *Monmouth Times*, 1912. It was edited by Lewis C. Quinn, Jr., of Ceredo, W. Va., and Arthur S. Woodhouse of Monmouth, Va., and suspended in 1916.

Other Lexington papers include *The Lexington Times*, W. H. Strouse and F. M. Francis, September 1863, for two years; *The Berke Journal*, John S. Johnson, A. D. Hall, A. F. Lippett, 1865-1871; *The Greenbrier*, Richard Burke and S. T. McBrink, 1873, six months; *The Record*, A. C. Lippett and N. H. Patton, 1878, became W. A. Francis's *The Citizen* in 1890, suspended, 1881, merged with Alderson's *Enterprise*.

### GREENBRIER WEEKLY ERA.

### BORDER

### JOURNAL.

Typical Examples of Early Publications

**N**O STRONGER STATEMENT can be made about any man than the old saying: "his word is as good as his bond."

Such a man was Greenbrier County's first official lumberman—Alexander Ferdinand Mathews, of Lewisburg.

From all that can be gathered from old records and word-of-mouth passed down through the years, it seems likely that the original settlers in the county had no need of a banker, although they did do business on a credit basis, when necessary every man knowing whose he could trust and acting accordingly. When a man's crops failed he received help from his neighbors with no thought of interest due. When his neighbors needed help, he rejoiced in giving full measure running

As time ran on, a central clearinghouse was badly needed. Someone in whom the people had confidence was placed where money could be obtained by energetic, capable men with fundable ambition. In later times, to build for our descendants, three brother companies

## Norm F. Macmillan was

The word was met by one of Hirschbrier's most dignified and respected men—Alex F. Mathews.

He was the second son of Moses and Elizabeth Hey-  
wade Rathbone. The elder brother was Henry Moses  
Rathbone, first Governor of West Virginia.  
He was born November 17, 1848, and he died December 18,  
1904, at the age of 56 years, 1 month, and 4 days.

[illegible]

Gardner of Christchurch Va. This was the  
 Museum Charles Gardner Mary Miller Kate Tamm, the  
 Florence, and Henry

Alex Mathews was the leading figure in founding the Bank of Lewisburg which opened for business in 1864.

1963]. The thirty-five-year-old lawyer was president of the committee to back a constitutional amendment to limit. Among those who worked with him in starting the fund is a young attorney who will step into the shoes of the Greenbrier man, Judge James Vander and Judge Thomas A. Blair.

Alex's brother, Joseph W. [redacted], was the first cousin of [redacted]. He held this office until [redacted] 1907.

For many years, however, it has been the only bank between St. Louis and Charleston.

The First National Bank in Rochester is the second oldest bank in the present boundaries of the city. It was founded in 1808 and became a national bank in 1860.

### Saving the Credit

4. *Feeding Material*—The materials are the same throughout. Periodicals will need to be kept fresh.

in the Confederate cause. His words and will were willingly accepting Confederate means. He believed dejectionism was the action of a few men who would not share all that could not be done.

a great deal of family strife. The Max Houghton  
the office one day several years after he said he had a  
heavy talking stick, two big blue boxes and a  
with slippers and hand - of doctors - I think

as part of the re-employment

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

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Alex F. Mathews



Birthplace of Mrs. F. Matthews at Framfield  
New Home of Miss Mattie Tyne



## The Pioneer in Quest of Power

THE PIONEER settled himself on some land and immediately set about the business of wrestling from the wilderness a living for his family. It was not long before manual power was insufficient for his needs.

Wells that was the answer! Wells, run by the water power as plentiful in Greenbrier.

First of all, he used this water to build grit mills, to grind wheat and corn. Many of these mills were built in old Greenbrier.

The Thomas Edgar mill in Runnervo, while not the earliest, has enjoyed a most interesting history. The original mill was located in a ravine, and the dam was furnished with water from the "Bruce Hollow" creek. Injuncts destroyed this mill, and Archer, a son of Thomas, rebuilt. This mill, too, was destroyed. Later this same enterprise was moved to the banks of Greenbrier River. Runnervo Mills, Inc., is the present day successor.

Among the early mills were the Franklin Tinsler grit mill in Blue Sulphur district, for grinding corn only; Ezra Lutzington's mill in what is now Frankford district; Col. John Stuart's grit mill at the mouth of Milligan's Creek; James Caggen's mill on Little Clear Creek; John Wooden's mill on Hocking Creek, near Williamsburg, and Litzewy's Mill, on the Necklands.

The early miller had his troubles.

One of the earliest grit mills in this section was built about the year 1785 by Frederick Gruber. It was a rude log building with a single run of burrs upon which were ground both corn and wheat, but the latter was not heated. About the year 1788 Mr. Gruber erected a powder mill and for years supplied the surrounding country with powder. On a certain occasion he sent a colored woman and boy to the mill to see about some matter; it was dark and they thoughtlessly entered the mill with a lighted candle, the powder ignited and the report of the explosion rang out among the mountains. The building was

burned to bits, the boy was killed instantly and the woman died a few days later from injuries received. A man named Robert Patton was afterwards killed by an explosion in the same mill. The Gruber also erected a saw mill the group comprising an early industry on Runnervo Creek.

Some time after the people of this section were made happy by the opening of the road from West Virginia to Lewisburg about 1782 or 1784 Anthony Hutchinson built a great mill on Milligan's Creek. Mr. Mc-

Elleney was a good customer of this mill for years, and he was very fond of his miller. The justice was particularly. The mill was about six miles from Lewisburg. Mr. McElleney, as a special reward for these students who were well behaved, allowed them to take turns on numerous Saturdays, riding his horse to "Hutchinson's" Mill for the weekly grit. It was a favorite gathering place for people of the section. Many a man rode at least miles away and listened as long as possible exchanging small talk with his fellows while the jovial miller served as friendly host.

Later, the mill became known as "Hunger's Mill" and Joseph H. Hunger operated it until 1790. Not a trace of the old foundation and the mill dam where remain.

Water power saw mills were also located in Greenbrier. In Blue Sulphur district, John Perry built in 1818. In Anthony's Creek district, Christopher Hoke had a mill in 1820 which had a capacity of 100 feet per day, a two-day's work in three days.

The old water power mills have not entirely vanished from Greenbrier. However, with the invention of the steam engine, the people found a new source of power available and industry took a new lease on life. No longer was it necessary to depend on a good water mill site in order to be sure of plenty of power.

The next great forward step, one of which the early pioneers did not dream when first they ventured west of the Alleghenies, was the introduction of electricity. Today rural electrification and municipal power and light facilities have simplified the problem of living.

The quest for power had its humorous angles. It is related that "Old Tommie" Fleming made a large horse-power saw wheel. The wheel was 14 feet in diameter. It was to be used in a room adjoining the one in which it was made. It was too large. The operators were as the wheel was removed by tearing out the stone foundation and one side of the room. But this accomplished there was another problem. Anxiety to have the wheel large enough to run the mill had caused them to overlook the size of the wheel room and the walls of this had to be spread out of all proportion to admit of the horse milling around the circle. For many years Richard Thomas used this famous saw wheel to run the machinery of his furniture factory.



Hutchinson's Mill on Milligan's Creek

# The Black Diamond Empire of Greenbrier

A district producing of high grade coals, the southern West Virginia area, the coal mining field is the youngest. It is in Greenbrier, Nicholas and Fayette. The first shipment of coal was made during the year 1825 and the first rail shipment followed in 1921. The average output of coal since 1907. Each year the output from this district has not with increasing force in the large volume of coal and the numerous companies have become acquainted with its particular merit.

The greater portion of the tonnage that is mined in this district comes from the West River, with some development in the West Fire Creek and Pine Knot areas. The West River being the most accessible, has been more extensively mined than the others, however, they too, will be developed as rapidly as the market expands, since they are all high class smokeless coals comparable in the best.

In the thirteen years since 1923, when the first rail shipment was made over the Greenbrier and Eastern Railway, the production per mine has increased from fifty-two thousand tons mined in the first year to approximately two hundred and fifty million tons in the thirteen years. This large increase has been absorbed partly by interstate, where it was then shipped with a few export to foreign countries, for fuel or coal, or for coal, who traded partly in large industrial steam plants, partly by the railroad for fuel, and the balance by the Greenbrier smelters despatching highest quality from the West River to the Atlantic seaboard.

**GREENBRIER COAL** is synonymous with high quality smokeless coal. In British Columbia it averages approximately fifteen thousand in the period of fuel, while the average is about three and one-half percent. Truly this shows the coal value and merit in this coal and why the economy has demanded such large tonnage in the past. This industry is heating carbon and likewise the small quantities in the coal market has been increased by substituting gas.

In 1923 the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, realizing the enormous income available, purchased the Greenbrier and Eastern Railroad together with others and followed these purchases by making improvements and extensions later, the P. & O. and the N. & W. formed a joint company called the Norfolk, Norfolk and Greenbrier Railroad, which absorbed all the rail facilities in this area besides building

twenty-three miles of new line. Today, this coal moves out by direct connections to the Chesapeake and Ohio, the New York Central and the Virginia railroads, which distribute it throughout the eastern United States in ever-increasing tonnage of transit.

There are at present eleven companies in this territory known as Commercial Mines producing coal for shipment by rail, namely, Bellwood Coal Company, Clear Creek Coal

Company, Greenbrier Smokeless Coal Company, Greenbrier Fire Creek Coal Company, Imperial Smokeless Coal Company, Johnstown Coal and Coke Company, Leflore Smokeless Coal Company, Low Ash Smokeless Fuel Company, Marguerite Coal Corporation, New River and Pine Knot Consolidated Coal Company, and Mount Lumber and Coal Company. Eight of these are working the Sewell Seam, and three are working lower seams, presumably the Fire Creek. The preparation of stoker coal, the newest innovation in the industry, is receiving the attention of this district, with the newest facilities and proper handling.

There is a district organization under the name of the Greenbrier Smokeless Coal Operators Association, which has been active in coordinating mining activities and solving the problems affecting their welfare, since the year 1922.

The mining companies, being for the most part large producers, have very modern towns with the schools, well-built houses and churches. The school facilities include high school buildings, as well equipped gymnasiums and science rooms. These advantages impress a community with a sense that life is full of satisfaction and contentment. They are difficult to supply in many instances, but the mining communities are most fortunate which enjoy them, for the reason that they add to human happiness.

Some commercial operators at the present time employ in and around the mines 2,260 workmen, which represents population of approximately 10,000.

In 1923, the companies in this field produced 2,013,392 tons. In 1927 the tonnage was 2,085,000. The best production year was 1928, when 2,192,171 tons were mined. The average production over 17 years has been nearly 2,000,000 tons. The total combined tonnage from 1923 to December 31, 1927, is approximately 32,800,000 tons.

The State Department of Mines says we had original reserves of 2,170,000,000 tons. There seems little danger of this generation ever getting sold for the lack of fuel.



THE IRON TREE TAYLOR

The first discovery of coal in West Virginia was made along Coal River in 1742 by Peter Halling. At Athens was one known as Coalbrook. The entire above Coal River was belonged to George Washington. The settlement began with a stockade known as Fort Jenkins, in 1788. On the west bank of the Coal River Valley built an early tavern which was famous for years as a hospitable stopping place.

# The History of Oil and Gas

**T**HE OIL AND GAS industry has been, for many years, one of the most important industries in the state, with large investments employing thousands of men, paying regular land rentals and royalties to approximately 200,000 farmers and landowners, supplying over half the population with natural gas service for domestic and industrial uses and contributing large sums to the support of the Federal, State and local governments.

The geology of Greenbrier County is interesting in that all of the principal formations now producing oil and gas in West Virginia appear in regular order within the west and west boundaries of the county.

While a number of shallow wells have been drilled within the present county boundaries, there has not been sufficient drilling to test the deeper producing sands. The well drilled on Greenbrier River about one and one-half miles northeast of Anthony Post Office to a depth of 5475 feet was about 2,500 feet above the Ordovician horizon where the large gas wells in Kanawha County are now found.

About one-half of the total oil and gas in West Virginia is produced in the territory which originally comprised Greenbrier County.

Natural gas was found in West Virginia by the very earliest explorers and settlers. The gas escaped through the fissures of the rock-based reservoirs and bubbled up in streams and springs. About 1750 a traveler, searching for the Pariax Stone on the head spring of the Potomac, discovered "one of the curiosities of the great Western World. This was a small stream 'four poles wide and knee deep' in the middle of which 'there was a constant bubbling of waters as if a blowpipe was at work at the bottom. The wind came up with a small swirl as if out of stonecol fire. The water boiled in, held the back of fire, and pulled the blower. It dashed and that instant a fire was blowing on the surface of the water



Old Wooden Derrick. These were heavily displaced in most regions, in 1925-27, by the use of the steel derricks for drilling oil and gas wells.



Modern Steel Derrick  
Owned Carbon Company

as large as a yard square and two feet high."

The celebrated "burning spring" was located on the bank of the Kanawha about six miles above the present city of Charleston. Mathew Arbuckle traversed the valley in 1773 and noted the spring. In 1774 John Floyd, assistant surveyor of Fincastle County, talked there on the way to Kentucky. Thomas Hanson noted in his Journal "April 14 (1774). We proceeded 14 miles down the river, passing by the burning springs—which is one of the wonders of the world. That a blaze of fire within 3 or 4 inches of the water and immediately the water will be in a flame, & continue so until it is put out by the force of wind. The springs are small and but occasionally like a jet in the fire; the water is black & has a taste of Nitre. The spring never rises above its bank, nor does any water run from it above ground, tho it continually boils up. One of the springs was dry, as the time we were there and the earth in the hole of it was burning."

Later in 1774, General Lewis killed his army there on route to fight Cornwallis. The soldiers carried back to Virginia stories of the new oil and in 1774 Samuel Lewis, surveyor of Augusta County, and Lewis and Morris surveyed and located the tract of land on which the springs were located for George Washington and General Andrew Lewis. A patent was granted later for the land, signed by Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia. Washington referred to the property as his last will "The tract of which 125 acres is a morass was taken by General Andrew Lewis and myself, for and on account of a bituminous spring, which is constant, of an inflammable a nature as to burn freely on spirits, and nearly as difficult to extinguish."

The modern development of the gas reserves of the state really began in the Great Kanawha Valley between 1865 and 1868, near the "burning spring."

In 1876, West Virginia produced 2,217,280 barrels of oil and 140,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

## Recreation and Vacation

CARL JOHN STUART entered a "newsworld" on the first dead back of Greenlee County on July 15, 1798. His last paragraph:

"May I have issued a conjecture that has often occurred to me since I inhabited this place, that nature has designed this part of the world a possible retreat for some of his favorite children, whose pure morals will be preserved by separating them from other society at so respectful a distance by signs of necessity; and I sincerely wish some way given my conjecture rational and true."

"From the springs of salt water discoverable along our river below, of iron ore mines pregnant with salt, pease, and fountains of sugar trees, — all so amply promised and so easily acquired... I have no doubts but the future inhabitants of this county

will surely avail themselves of such singular advantages greatly to their comfort and satisfaction, and render them a grateful and happy people."

Greenlee County is still "a paradise retreat" and many people from other sections have found it an ideal place for recreation and vacation.

Within the county there are ample facilities for sports. The Greenlee County Fair still features the trotter races which for so many years

have been the favorite of horse track fans and good running races are also there each season. Golf, tennis, polo—these have their followers. The first organized golf club in Arizona (Continued on Page 45)



Maricopa Estate



The Hills

Oregon Creek

Scenes in Greenlee

The Economic Ice and Produce Company



## Nature Study in Greenbrier

**B**OOTH RESIDENT and transient students of nature have always been enthusiastic about Greenbrier and the region round about. Its natural values have not only been in its coal, limestone quarries, bluegrass, rich soils, lumber, live stock, fishing and hunting, and beautiful scenery. The region has also lured the geologist, the botanist, the anthropologist, and other scientists. Just as Washington made his interesting observations about the "grass to the horse's belly," so others from the earliest times found fascination in the varied forms of nature found here. The German botanist Kuhn sent his specimens and descriptions back from "Kreepschlar" to the museum of Germany. Geologists took the word "Greenbrier" to designate wherever it might be found that peculiar limestone formation that has the complete underground drainage, the "sink holes" everywhere, the innumerable flints, fossil corals etc. Scientists come and continue to come to this region to study the geological formations, the rare plants, signs of Indian and pre-Indian life, etc.

Our travel from the Rocky Mountains, over a thousand miles away, to the very edge of this county without leaving the rocks and soils of one geological period—the Pennsylvanian, and then before crossing this county find borders that are the Mississippian, the Devonian, and even the Silurian. The west part of the county has the New River and Pocahontas series of coal beds lying almost horizontal in high sandstone mountains covered with timber and conveniently cut by streams. Just east of these series lies the Manassah series in places, with red and green shales that have been evenly washed out and left open farming country like that east of Roport. Again east over sandstone ridges you come to an entirely different type of farm, that lying upon the massive limestone strata of the Greenbrier series, the soil for grass but with many limestone outcrops and therefore often difficult to plow. Here the residual clay gives the finest kind of soil for farming, and drainage is never a problem, because the shale country is underlain by an enormous and as yet unexplored system of caverns. At the eastern edge of this plateau is the Greenbrier River, and east of it we find an entirely different type of mountain, sandstone still with some shale and conglomerate, but having had the strata much disturbed by some great pressures. Some strata in White Rock Mountain are standing on edge. Here begins as you go east the "Reddog Region"—long undulating ridges with strata dipping so deep that streams come up hot or laden with minerals. Sulphur and caliche springs are numerous.

Greenbrier River is interesting geologically because it is apparently an "retrenched meander." All these rocks were formed in the bottom of a shallow sea, an extension of the Gulf of Mexico. Mud made shale and clay, sand made sandstone, pebbles made conglomerate, lime-making plants and animals made the limestone, and spores left by individual sponges, corals, mollusks etc., filled up and formed flints. Then at several different times the region was uplifted, and again washed and worn down. The river was at one time meandering over a plain here when the plain was slowly lifted and so the river was made to run fast and cut

its bed deeper, but the change took place so gradually that the meandering course was not changed, although rap streams are usually rather straight. Another reason the river has in so deep a gorge, 500 to 1000 feet below its cliffs and mountain tops on the sides, is that much of its tributary drainage is into it from underground streams which do not tear down its side walls. Some of these streams run for miles underground and even dive underneath mountains in their courses.

There is evidence that the French Jesuits first mapped this river, and named it Rio De Rouevertre, River of Great Boulders. This calls attention to the plant life of this region aided by the earliest explorers and settlers. The various rocks and soils, both acid (sandy and shaly) and alkaline (limestone), and the varied elevations and configuration afford habitats for about 3000 species of flowering plants and many ferns, horsetails, mosses, lichens, liverworts, etc.

There are several species of greenbrier, which is a member of the hilly family and springs from a bulb-like root. The region is rather sharply divided into acid and alkaline soils, but the greenbrier is common in both. The same is true of dogwood, redbell, and many interesting wild flowers. The rhododendrons, azaleas, and laurel are found only in the acid soils, while the butterfly weed, wild delphinium, and others are found in the limestone region and stop short off when they reach the shale and sandstone. Purple rhododendrons are found on certain high cliffs and steep mountains.

Box huckleberry (an evergreen huckleberry), found along the mountains in many places, has received much notice because of the claim that it is the oldest living thing in the world. The plants of a mountain side are often found to be by under examination one great bush that has gradually spread from an ancient center.

Along the shaly mountain sides, especially in the Devonian shales near the White Sulphur Springs are some rare plants of great interest to visiting botanists. Pilot Buckles as evergreen plant, and bird's-foot violets are not so rare as mountain clover, found on Kate's Mountain and in very few other places in the world.

Another rare plant is Candy's mountain liver, a small shrub, found on top of the ridge above the mouth of Second Creek, and in only eight other places. But the rarest of flowers in this region is the globe flower, found on top of Frier's Mountain in Monroe County and nowhere else in the world.

Among the rarer and more beautiful trees of the Greenbrier region are the eye-leaved magnolia, with its big white blossoms, balsam fir, arbutus, fringe, and white walnut.

Many nature students find great interest in the logs that lie on the flat tops of some mountains in this region. The water is retained by a tight layer of sandstone and the resulting conditions of cold winter and wet summer afford a habitat resembling the tundra of northern Canada and exhibiting a similar flora and fauna. Greenbriers are found there, and sphagnum moss of great depth, orchids, ranunculus, anemone, etc. Improved roads and summer school excursions are making such areas of interest in Greenbrier now open to nature students from everywhere.

# The Indian in Greenbrier

IT IS AN INTERESTING fact that the first white settlers often found their chosen sites littered with flint chips, arrow heads, "cup stones," and other signs of earlier occupation. And yet so puzzling are some of the old records and present evidence that the whole subject of aboriginal occupation of the Greenbrier County region still remains a fresh field of investigation and speculation.

The first explorers, traders, and settlers followed the well-marked trails of the Indians. These Indians may in turn have been following the trails of earlier tribes, or Mound Builders, who were probably following trails established by buffalo or other migrating animals which moved about over this country before the first men of any kind. These trails ran east and west through passes like those of Caldwell, at Day Creek, at Anthony, at Mailman Creek, and other places, and over the uplands they passed sure springs like those at Lewisburg. North and south they either followed the streams, which was often difficult, or kept along the uplands like the route takes through Greenbrier by the modern Susquehanna Trail.

The bitter struggles of our ancestors with the Indians, such as that at Fort Donnelly, and the massacres of the Cincinnatus and others in the Muddy Creek section have made such an impression upon us that we may sometimes forget that those were not resident Indians occupying this region. They were sent here to punish or drive out the white settlers. The absence of Indian names for rivers, mountains, and even settlements, so common in other parts of the United States, serves to remind us that our ancestors found no Indians here when they came.

This region was close to the boundary line between the hunting grounds of the Iroquois on the north and the Chickasaws on the south, but was pretty well within the former. The Iroquois had not long before taken it by conquest from western and southern claimants, and were leasing hunting rights in it to the Delaware, Shawnee, and Mingos. Although only a hunting ground under the Iroquois, it was well suited to habitation and so was probably a commonly used camping ground, and probably much fought over by the different hunting groups.

And yet the matter cannot be so easily disposed of. Were there never any resident Indians here? Were all these artifacts left here by camps of hunters and not by agricultural Indians or pre-Indian tribes. Arrow heads and flint are numerous in certain places. At Friars Hill cup stones are found in two large quantities to have been carried about by hunters or any migrating bands. One or two heavy stone mortars have been found at other places. Early settlers found "sarsanias" or "old fields," as they called the grassy open places, which must have been cleared by somebody. Would transient hunters have cleared large areas with their stone axes or their less recently purchased European axes, and could they have done so with fire without running it as a hunting ground? Might there not have been resident hunter Indians here not long before 1600, or even agricultural ones?

A few mounds have been reported in this region, but they are small ones, and only one has been carefully excavated. No village sites have been definitely located, as

far as we know, though J. D. Neill's map indicates two somewhere in this county. No signs of the use of iron have been found, and no pieces of pottery, which would have been used by any resident Indians either hunting or agricultural. Large burial mounds and other earth and stone works have been found in Pocahontas County, and extensively further west along New River, but not in Greenbrier. Of course villages may have been on river banks at favorable places like Caldwell, and then washed away before they were discovered by the first explorers. And they may have been in low sinks like those at Lewisburg, where now over fifty feet of soil has been washed down upon the original levels. Again they may have occupied some of the numerous caverns of this section, no floors of which have as yet been systematically excavated.

There is some evidence that the Mound Builders, who may or may not have been close kin to the Indians of our knowledge, and who occupied originally the Ohio and Kanawha River regions, and built mounds and works along New River, were driven east by northern Indians. If so, perhaps they passed through Greenbrier, made a brief stay,—long enough to account for our few small mounds and such signs of residents, naturally dropped some equipment along the trails, and went on south, becoming the Mound Builders of Tennessee and North Carolina, the ancestors probably of the Cherokees.

The presence of so many cup stones, arrow heads, and other artifacts at Friars Hill is puzzling. The fact that this place was settled in the 1770's would indicate that it was an "old field" spot, ready taken up for corn cultivation. The use made of the cup stones is unknown, but it has been suggested that they were used in playing some sort of game, and that they were prepared and left on the field. Then the tribe or tribes using them may not have been permanent residents. That may have been a meeting place for intertribal contests, or something of that sort. The many arrow heads and the tradition of vault mounds there may have been the natural result of fighting among the contestants. The fact of the mystery of the stones themselves indicates that those Indians and their games or religious rites, or whatever called for the cup stones, had passed away long before the white people came in contact with them.

Our historian records that Indians were plentiful in Greenbrier. Probably they were "long-time transients." Marcellus Zimmerman wrote: "In 1736, when 'Aunt' Rachel Dorman, grandmother of Stephen Dorman, came here from Maryland through the hundreds of miles of forest, a large Indian village was still standing where Lewisburg now stands. The whites had just forced them to fly, leaving wigwags, provisions, and everything behind. . . . Just think of the Aborigines huddled around campfires in our streets and parks and gardens. That, thought, was a period when

"History, not wanted you,

Leaned on her elbow watching Time, whose course, E'er faithful, should supply her with a throne."

(The source of this information is not given, and it has not been possible to learn more about "Aunt" Rachel Dorman.)



## "STILL STANDS THE SCHOOLHOUSE"

(Continued from Page 7)

many others. These Old Field Schools were a mighty factor in civilization.

### The Public School System

Greenbrier's schools, originally, were on a "Pay System" basis. Later, the schools were paid for by free West Virginia was admitted into the Union June 20, 1863, and on June 24 Hon. John M. Phelps, President of the Senate, appointed a Senate Committee of Education. Thomas K. McVass, of Greenbrier, was on that committee.

Hon. William R. White was elected the first State Superintendent of Free Schools June 1, 1864. So well did he serve that he won for himself the title of "The Honorable Man of West Virginia."

In Greenbrier, Katharine Traskford was the first County Superintendent. The idea of public education steadily became popular. In order, such enterprise and successful men as Walter C. Preston, Judge J. M. McWhorter, William Lewis, and Hon. Thomas H. Dennis were elected county superintendents.

In 1883 J. W. Hinkle, a young man of exceptional ability, was chosen for the office and has eight years of service won the system forgoing almost regularly. He was followed by E. D. Stuart 1888-91, W. F. Lawrence 1891-93, Alex. Thompson 1893-99 and L. W. Harris, 1899-1903.

Charles Tabbutt served 1916-14, W. F. Richardson was in office 1914-18, L. O. Haynes served 1918-22. A. B. Thompson again served as superintendent 1922-28. He was followed by W. E. Scott, the present incumbent.

### Present Program

It is a far cry from the early pioneer schools to the modern well-equipped schools which serve the people of Old Greenbrier today. At present, there are four Model Elementary Schools in the county, 17 First Class Elementary Schools, and two Second Class Elementary Schools, making a total of 23. There are 103 one-room schools, a reduction of 24 in the last seven years. Greenbrier has 142 school buildings. There are 19 First Class High Schools, one Second Class School and one Junior High School in the county. There hundred forty-five white teachers and 24 colored teachers are employed. Over seven thousand elementary pupils and approximately 3,000 high school pupils, a total enrollment of over 10,000, sources report in statistics is the five schools of Greenbrier County.

## "IT'S THE LIMESTONE ON THE ROOF"

(Continued from Page 21)

and Johnson, and William Thurbathons of Frankford owned lands. Mr. Preston developed a number of excellent cattle within the last decade.

The most recent and by far the largest herd is that of Oscar Nelson and son of Lewisburg founded in 1926. This herd was founded with a selection of 10 heifers from Wilson Brothers, to which was added many choice ones and is derived from the best Shorthorn herds of the Middle West and Canada. The owners have shown and intend to show their cattle extensively and thereby expect and increase the prestige of Shorthorns in Greenbrier.

## EARLY COURTS AND JUDGES

(Continued from Page 13)

Greenbrier County prior to the Civil War and he has not searched the records to ascertain the names of these gentlemen. The Bar of Greenbrier County for years after the Civil War ranked among the highest and most eminent of the state. The following is as near accurate a list of the Bar of Greenbrier County since the Civil War to the present time as the writer has been able to gather. They were and are as follows: Hon. Ballard Smith, who was a representative in Congress for a number of terms. Hon. Samuel Price who was Lieutenant Governor of Virginia and United States Senator from West Virginia, and president of the Commercial Convention of West Virginia, in 1872, also was a delegate to at least two Virginia Constitutional Conventions; Capt. Robert F. Dennis, Col. J. W. Davis, Robert Alexander, Major Henry Mason Mathews, who served as Attorney General and Governor of West Virginia, Adam Snyder, who served on the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia; Col. Bechring H. Jones, Benjamin F. Harlow, Col. William W. Gordon, Alexander F. Mathews, John W. Harris, Henry Fry, Carols F. Berry, William F. Tucker, and Alexander Walker.

Later came P. I. Snyder, John A. Preston, Thomas H. Dennis, John W. Arbuckle, Henry Gilmer, James C. McPherson, Samuel Gilmer, L. J. Williams, who served on the Supreme Court of Appeals; Joel M. Harris, Charles S. Dine, Mark L. Jarett, W. L. Kershner, Samuel M. Ayton, Samuel P. Preston, Samuel Price, James M. Nelson, George J. Thompson, W. S. Thompson, J. Scott McWhorter, Harry L. Van Sickle, James E. Arbuckle, J. H. Marshall, J. C. Crawford, J. H. Cressler, S. H. Wood, R. L. Keadle, Claude N. Fawcett, A. H. Butts, Fred Wallace, S. S. Price, Charles N. McWhorter, G. Gilmer, Easley, Missus Wilson, R. B. Buckner, Henry Mathews, James H. White, Sheldon Haynes, Francis Davis, H. Nickell, Kramer, John A. Lile, John L. Betch, Frank Tuckman, J. M. Holt, and M. C. Bruckman.

After retiring from the Bench, Judge J. M. McWhorter was also a member of the Bar.

Among Greenbrier boys, who went elsewhere and entered the practice of law were William Fountain Butcher and Dirk Correll, to the State of Oregon; Frank Daubert, to Ohio; James H. Price, now Governor of Virginia; E. Richmond; Peyton Fryson to Utah; John Homer Holt to Washington; John M. McCreath to Princeton, I. R. McWhorter, William Gordon Mathews and C. H. Alderson to Charleston, R. A. Watts to Fairmont; R. A. Kincaid and Thomas W. Ayres to Nicholas County; T. G. Mann to Sumner County; Conrad H. Ayres to Washington, D. C.; J. M. Holt to Charleston; Homer A. Holt, now Governor of West Virginia, to Fayette County and Edgar F. Roeker to McDowell County.

The following Greenbrier men have served as State officers. Henry Mason Mathews, Edgar P. Roeker and Henry A. Holt served as Attorney Generals of the State. Randolph Stubbins served as Secretary of State, Henry Mason Mathews and Homer A. Holt served as Governors of the State. Charles P. T. Mann, born in Lewisburg in 1831, later went to Marion County to live with his uncle, Adam P. Snyder. Judge Homer A. Holt and E. J. W. Mann served on the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State. Howard Williams served as Commissioner of Agriculture.



## DAIRY CATTLE, HORSES AND SHEEP

(Continued from Page 20)

In the endurance of Traveler is a lesson for horsemen of today. This horse was raised at a high altitude, at an elevation of over 2000 feet above sea level. General Lee used him at a low altitude, only a few hundred feet above sea level.

Scientists have demonstrated that all mammals, including man, which live at high altitudes or are taken there to live for some time, have larger red blood cells than those living at lower levels. The larger sized red cells are for the purpose of increased oxygen consumption which at high altitudes is necessary because of the rarefaction of the air. Large oxygen consuming capacity means better "wind." It is a common experience of athletes from high altitudes to find that they have more endurance and better "wind" at low altitudes.

That the "horse racing fraternity" has not learned the advantage of raising and training horses at high altitudes and racing them at lower ones, indicates that full advantage has not been taken of the scientific facts which here lie to do with "wind" and endurance.

The Greenbrier Valley has the blue-grass for unrivaled feeding ground constituting 17% of the dry substance of blue grass and is the principal constituent of outside (lean) meat. The blue-grass is essential for bone formation, the source in the water and grass promotes growth and heart action through its influence on the thyroid gland, and the high altitude increases the oxygenation which means better "wind," or increased endurance. The climate is excellently adapted for the breeding and training.

The raising of horses for work, saddle and racing purposes is another resource of our area which should be promoted.

### Sheep

When the pioneers entered the Greenbrier wilderness they brought their Merinos with them along with their spinning wheels, seeds, knitting needles and foot-powered looms. The merino was a hardy breed well adapted to the country in which he came. He was soon followed by the drovers and stockmen. The latter was favored not only for its fine grade of wool but because of the fine quality of its mutton. At first the wool was of prime consideration but later the mutton was consumed as mutton.

The last now changed and we find that the prime consideration is the mutton quality. That this question is unsettled is evident from the presence of the Cheviots, Hampshire, Southdowns, Dorsets, Shaws, and cross breeds, as well as those first mentioned.

## GREENBRIER'S FAMOUS FAIRS

(Continued from Page 21)

### Old Race Tracks

Barney was a popular sport in Greenbrier's youth. Mounted dashers, with self-plated warriorn, huddle built and open entrance to the sunlight would allow huddle to be in shade of East Mountain up the old Panhandle road to the quarter-track or "camp." A mile track on the land

of Capt. Wm. Hensch, later Walter Robinson's, was also a favorite resort. There was a quarter-track on the Haffengl-farm in the Barb Hollow devoted to racing. No entrance fee was charged, and no city or stable horse or jockey was allowed to enter. This, the "Wich Race Track," was given recently to "Farmer's Haves." Too, there was Race Track Field, at the foot of Hensch's Hill one mile below Greenbrier Bridge. The track was under control of the different owners of the River Hotel.

Probably the oldest track of all was a three-quarters race-track near the present site of Old Stone Church. It comprised parts of the present graveyard and the fields of James Withrow, Mrs. E. A. Fry and Capt. B. P. Dennis.

The finest track in all this region was said to have been that upon the Campbell land at X-Road in Monroe County. There, about a century ago, the race occurred between the celebrated Greenbrier horses Clinton and Van Trump. Clinton belonged to Maj. Claudius Easter and Van Trump to Archibald Harely. The old song, whistled and sung up until recent years, indicated the outcome of the race:

"Here comes Clinton—Van Trump behind!"

### Lewisburg's First Circus

The following advertisement appeared in "The Palladium of Virginia and Pacific Monitor," issue of August 22, 1923:

### FRANKLIN'S CIRCUS

Leaving national exhibition to be seen at the "Bell Tavern" in Lewisburg, consisting of a pair of African Leopards, a young Cougar, and Ottsel, and African Cougars, the Mackinac Road, Detroit, Kyrilline Cat or Wombat, a Shetland Pony, and a number of Monkeys. Apes, &c. And at night there will be a grand display of ground and jolly tumbling &c. For a view of the animals, 25 cents. Children under 12, half price.

### THE BROKEN TRAILS

(Continued from Page 21)

Formed after the treaty of Albany, 1722, had confirmed the act of the Virginia House of Burgesses making the Allegheny Mountains the dividing line between lands given over to the Indians and lands that could be settled by the white people.

The Indians established a well-traveled road. Most powerful of the six nations, they traveled the trail from the set of the Virginia House of Burgesses making the Allegheny Mountains the dividing line between lands given over to the Indians and lands that could be settled by the white people.

The old warpath follows the general line of the new highway. Sometimes it is on one side, sometimes on the other. In many places the two roads are identical.

The white land hunters—those who came across the mountains to buy and hunt for moccasins, making it their business, as distinguished from those who ventured into the forbidden lands for just a week or so—found plenty of game in the country now traversed by the Haves and Milled Trails.

After One Hundred and Sixty Years

### FRANKFURT: PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

The county state the persons who arrived in 1791. That year John Stuart trader William Hamilton and his wife were the first party of men landed in Green-bay Valley. Near here Stuart erected his Indian house and on this spot, the first great mill west of the Appalachians was built.

### Warburton at Fossilford

THE BATTLE OF WHITE  
SILVER

was bought on the city August 20th and 21st 1962. The information came at Miami, Georgia. Paul James Barry was contacted by Colonel George J. McGuire and the Posters, at Douglas County, William W. Alford, about 4000 words that he gave. General Alford's address at the 27th Avenue, the East.

### Workshop on Climate Justice

## LEITNER, THOMAS, ETC.

**Prof. Sargent** is Graduate Lecturer, One of Five Teachers of Geography and Planned the Third Year, Bachelor's Degree. Taught in Many Universities and Offices of the World. In The Past About 100 to 150 of the First Name of the University, East and West.

### Further 20 Comments

## WILLIAM C. CROOK, JR. 1940-1997

Under the Cross at Providence, (Conn.) Seminary and Gary Wainwright, President, and William J. Felt, President of the United States, were the only two who were not in the picture. In the picture, a group of men, some of whom were in the picture, were seen in the picture.

Working on Manuscript 1000.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
 1207 EAST 58TH STREET  
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637  
 TEL: 773-936-5000  
 FAX: 773-936-5001

THE FIRST DECADE TO BE  
HIGHLIGHTED WAS THE 1950-  
1960 DECADE.

Monday 10 November

## FAST START

Student's Institute of International Studies, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92037, U.S.A.

Workshop at Site of First House



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Journal of Management Inquiry 20(4) December 2011 401-417

As the writer surveys the remains of Ludlow, among the other wonders is "So to the famous Tomb, as he is called. My wife, amongst the Jacksons, is distinguished, for my Great John Rogers, at whose W. Rogers, the monument is a monument."

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## PREFACE

approach

[illegible]

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., JR.

The first thing we do is to make sure that the data is clean and ready for analysis. This involves checking for missing values, outliers, and ensuring that the data is correctly formatted. Once the data is clean, we can proceed with the analysis. The first step in the analysis is to calculate the mean and standard deviation for each variable. This will give us a sense of the central tendency and spread of the data. Next, we will calculate the correlation coefficients between the variables. This will help us understand the relationships between the variables and identify any potential confounding factors. Finally, we will perform a regression analysis to estimate the parameters of the model. This will allow us to make predictions about the outcome variable based on the input variables.

## 1000 JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT INQUIRY / December 2003

... ..

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage in the 1990s*, Washington, D.C., 1995.

# The Founders of Greenbrier County

## FRIDAY

—Founders Day, Friday, June 17th

Grand Opening of Four-Day Celebration  
in Lewisburg

- 1:00 P. M.—Band Concert at Court House by Basile's Madison Square Garden Band. Joseph Basile, conductor.
- 1:30 P. M.—Opening Exercises, with L. E. Johnston, President of the 160th Anniversary Corporation, and Col. H. B. Moore, Chairman of Executive Committee, presiding.
- 1:40 P. M.—"Greenbrier County's 160th Anniversary," by Dr. John F. McQuinn.
- 2:15 P. M.—Dedication of Lewisburg Memorial Shaft, Commemorating General Andrew Lewis, Colonel John Stuart, Fort Savannah and Camp Union, Judge Mark L. Jarrett, speaker.
- 3:00 P. M.—Dedication of the following Historic Markers (to be held at the same time and with with appropriate exercises and speakers):  
The Attack of Fort DuRoi  
The Greenbrier Massacre  
Fort Summit (Fort Spring Church)  
First Permanent Settlement (Frankford)
- 2:30 P. M.—At Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds.
- 2:30 P. M.—Band Concert by Basile's Madison Square Garden Band. Joseph Basile, conductor.
- 3:45 P. M.—Ceremonial of "Queen of Greenbrier," The Queen's Court of Ten Maids of Honor of Greenbrier County; Nineteen Princesses from Neighboring Counties of West Virginia and Two of Virginia—then a Pair of Old Greenbrier—Basile, Pages, Maids, etc.
- 1:00 P. M.—First Formal Presentation of "Greenbrier the Parole"—an Historical Spectacle Depicting by Episode the Historic History of Greenbrier County, with One Thousand Performers.
- 1:00 P. M.—Convention Hall at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, in Honor of "The Queen of Greenbrier" and Her Court.



GENERAL MATTHEW ARBUCKLE

General Arbuckle served with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans and later commanded troops on the frontier in Oklahoma. He was a grandson of Captain Matthew Arbuckle, famous pioneer who guided Colonel Andrew Lewis and his army from Lewisburg to Point Pleasant, where Cornstalk was defeated.

## WEST VIRGINIA AND THE CONSTITUTION

"When on June 20, 1783, the vote was taken it was 88 for ratification of the Constitution and 79 for rejection, and what is now West Virginia supplied not only the entire 11 votes required to win but 4 more in addition thereto.

"If Virginia had voted *Yes*, New York most likely would have rejected the Constitution and so it is not more easily to say West Virginia too now is actually made the adoption of our federal constitution possible."

## STREET MUSEUM

Held in 1776 the second and last House of Colonel John Stuart



## Patriots and Soldiers



WALTON SPENTZLER, JOHN L. WONG

1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993. With support from the U.S. Navy, the application to the Military Academy at West Point is under consideration. The book would discuss a hypothesis, the "pyrexia hypothesis" of the Beringian entry into North America, and would include a chapter on the author's research on the Beringian entry into North America, and the author's research on the Beringian entry into North America.

[illegible][illegible]

Fig. 3.

The accompanying material is being sent to the Director, FBI, and the Attorney General, Department of Justice, for their consideration.



MAJOR GENERAL MASON M. PATRICK

Charles Turner was born in Lewington, Vermont, 21 May. He was appointed to the Military Academy, at West Point, 1861, and upon graduation was commissioned a second lieutenant of Engineers. He served with the Engineer Battalion at White Pine, N. T., in July 1880. He served as instructor of Fortification, Pennsylvania National Guard, later as the Assistant Instructor at Fort Leavenworth at West Point, served in river and harbor work at Portland, and was in charge of the fort and 2nd Engineers at Astoria, Oregon, and in charge of surveys, bridges, and drawing of the Washington River. He served at Washington, and again at West Point, then came in instructor of practical engineering and a member of Major's Academy attached at Newport, in October 1898.

[illegible]

The authors thank J. H. D'Arcy for his assistance in the laboratory work.

[illegible]

On October 28, 1992, the estimated population of 4,000

The above information was obtained from the records of the FBI, New York City Office, dated 10/10/68.





# Faith of Our Fathers



DR. ROBERT ELLIOTT SPEER

## DR. ROBERT ELLIOTT SPEER

Dr. Speer was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. For nearly a half century he has been one of the outstanding leaders of the Presbyterian Church and one of the foremost leaders of the Christian world.

For nearly fifty years he has been Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. He has served as Moderator of the General Assembly of his Church. He has served as President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; on the Board of Founders, Nanjing University, China; as Chairman of the War Time Commission of Churches during the World War; and for some years on the Committee of Cooperation in Latin America. He is the author of many books.

Dr. Speer has traveled extensively throughout the entire Christian world, studying mission problems. His study at firsthand has given him a profound knowledge of the deeper needs of civilization, and a wisdom in the task of meeting those needs in a Christian way. Dr. Speer has thrilled audiences in America and many other lands with the magnetism of his personality and the power of his Christian message.

## BISHOP EDWIN ROLT HUGHES

Bishop Hughes is a West Virginian, a native of Moundsville. For eleven years he was in the pastorate. He served as President of DePauw University, 1902-06, and in the latter year he was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was Chairman of the Committee of Our Hundred on Religious Activities at the Panama Exposition, 1915. Since 1902 he has been President of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Hughes was a Fraternal Delegate, English and Irish Nationalism, 1909. He was Acting President of Boston University in 1922, and Acting Chancellor of American University, 1922. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation and of several colleges and universities. He has been Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1922.

Bishop Hughes is the author of numerous books. He is one of the outstanding Christian leaders of our generation.



THE REV. J. H. FRANKLIN, D.D.

## THE REV. JAMES HENRY FRANKLIN, D.D.

Dr. Franklin was born in Pamplin, Virginia. His early life was spent in the Baptist ministry. The Colcade Springs Baptist Church was his last pastorate. Dr. Franklin served this church from 1906 to 1912. During the latter year he was selected to serve as Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. During the 25 years of service in this position he was taken into many parts of the world.

In 1933 Dr. Franklin was elected 36th president of the Northern Baptist Convention which has a constituency of nearly 4,000 churches. During the year of his presidency he conducted 22 youth conferences which were attended by thousands of young people. His vivid interest in young people keeps him abreast of the times.

Since 1934 he has served as president of the Crozer Theological Seminary.

He has been honored with the decoration of The Legion of Honor by the French government. He is the author of several books.

Dr. Franklin has been a frequent visitor in the State of West Virginia and has been one of the outstanding speakers in the State Baptist conventions.

## ARTHUR W. McKEE

Arthur W. McKee has had wide experience as musical director and song leader. He has been associated with the Moody Bible Institute, in Chicago. For a number of years he was engaged as song leader, and for much of that time was associated with Rev. Cory Smith, Jr. He is Manager and Director of Master of Cedar Lake Conference Association, near Chicago.

The people of the Greenbrier Valley section are fortunate in having such an experienced and able man to direct the song singing which will be an inspiring part of Sunday's program.

*"Praise ye the Lord, Praise ye the name of the Lord.*

*praise Him, O ye servants of the Lord.*

*"Praise the Lord, for the Lord is good, sing praise unto His name, for it is pleasant."*

## Recollections of Brushy Ridge Campmeeting

"A lay's eyes are not wholly reliable when it comes to measuring the size of things, but my recollection of the tabernacle is that it was an immense thing, with very hard seats. And, it may be because my visits were confined to Sundays through the hospitality of two saints who owned and were proud of their 'tent,' but it seemed that there was something going on continuously at the tabernacle—singing, or the giving in of testimony, or hearing 'experiences,' but mostly preaching. I can't remember who the preachers were. There were a number of them and they were no doubt the ablest that the country and nation could afford. The tabernacle had no sides, and a large boy could, and did usually, take an eagle seat, so that when no longer interested spiritually, he could slide out without attracting too much attention and retire to Aunt Nancy's 'tent.' As there were literally dozens of ready-occupied picnic things to eat there and an indigent housekeeper or two to pass the good things out, the children of the colony were back and forth a good deal—mostly back. The tabernacle, however, seemed to stay well-filled all the time, and that is not to say that all the older people were all the time gathered there.

"Around the camp grounds were vast throngs of people, and in front of nearly every 'tent' could be seen fat and heavy elderly ladies nodding in sleep, a young fellow leaning against a neighbor and friends, while a few the distance in the tabernacle as exhortation by a strong-voiced preacher might be heard word for word anywhere in the grounds. Some, perhaps, never got near the portico of their caskets, and still heard 'the Word' and were blessed thereby. I remember that my mother preferred the picnic reception, while father, because of his size, was usually on the chair platform.

"At the conclusion of the given people, especially on Sun-

## SUNDAY

### "Faith of the Fathers Day," June 18th

10:00 A. M.—Gates Open at Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds

11:00 A. M.—Morning Worship Service.—  
Speaker, Dr. Robert E. Speer, New York City, Secretary Board of Missions, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

(Lunch Intermission)

2:30 P. M.—Mass Singing by the Chorus of Greenbrier Valley, Leader, Mr. Arthur W. McKee, Medical Director and Manager of Cedar Lake Conference, Chicago, Illinois.

3:30 P. M.—Biblical Address, Speaker, Dr. James H. Franklin, Christ, Pa., President of Cooper Theological Seminary.

4:30 P. M.—Sacred Band Concert, Joseph Davis, Conductor.

(Supper Intermission)

7:00 P. M.—Vesper Worship Service, Speaker, Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, Washington, D. C., Senior Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church.

day, was ranked entirely to religious subjects, whenever they were about the campgrounds. I do not recall even overhearing any frivolous or worldly gossip, even connected with a religious purpose. Everybody knew everybody else, and it seemed that here were gathered one great family in spiritually, as it might well be shown all these good people hoped and confidently expected to live through eternity. Everybody, too, knew the 'hard' streets and they were marked men and women—not for harm but for their own good. They were the central subject of discussion in many groups. Perhaps they knew it, too.

"Looking down the entry street from one of my aunt's 'tents' toward the corner around which was the tabernacle, one would every so often see a herald or messenger coming with hurried steps, stopping here and there in front of a tent as he came and announcing something important to other groups. As he approached my aunt's, his face beamed as he shouted, 'Go and see how it has come down,' which meant that another noteworthy gift, heralded and had been compared and converted. 'Coming down' meant to the hearer's or preacher's hands.

"Amidst choruses of fervent 'A-h's' and 'A-men's' another runner laid on the heels of the other would explain a sudden pause in the preaching and a surge of sustained singing by the choir and all of the congregation who weren't engaged in wrestling with her, by the announcement that Sister Kate has gone to shouting! Aunt Kate's shouting was an emotional manifestation of happiness over a redeemed soul. Even so, it was a manifestation that had long since come to be expected, though applauded on the formal program—and only the spirit knew when—

"Such was life for two weeks or longer at old Brushy Ridge Campmeeting, do you who spent many Sundays there?"



ARTHUR H. BARKER



WILLIAM H. BARKER



GOVERNOR HOMER A. HOLT  
of West Virginia

#### HOMER A. HOLT

Homer Adams Holt, twentieth Governor of West Virginia, was born March 1, 1866, at Lewisburg, Greenbrier County. He is the son of Robert Byrne and Susan McWhorter Holt. He graduated from Greenbrier Military School in 1885 and from Washington and Lee University with the degree of A. B. in 1888. He was an honor law graduate of W. & L. L.L.B. 1903. He received the degree of LL.D. from West Virginia University in 1907. He served as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery during the World War. He married Isabel Wood March 22, 1924. They have two daughters, Julia and Isobel. He is a Presbyterian. He was professor of law at Washington and Lee University, 1903-05, and actively engaged in the practice of law at Fayetteville 1925-27. He was elected Attorney General at the general election in 1922. He was elected Governor at the general election in 1924. Governor Holt is the grandson of the late Judge Hiram A. Holt of Greenbrier, who served in 1900-01 as a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals.



HON. HENRY WARREN MATTHEWS  
Governor of West Virginia 1877-81

## Statesmen of Greenbrier

#### JAMES HUBERT PRICE

James Hubert Price, Governor of Virginia, was born at Organ Cave, Greenbrier County, September 7, 1878. He is the son of Charles William and Nancy (Boone) Price. He received his first school diploma when only twelve years of age. He graduated from Washington and Lee with the A. B. degree. He graduated in Law and practiced in Richmond, Virginia, for twenty years. He served seven terms in the Virginia Assembly and two terms as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. He is a former Captain and Adjutant, 1st Virginia National Guard. He has served on many committees including the Yorktown Sesquicentennial and the George Washington Bicentennial. He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1957.



HON. ARTHUR INGRAM HARMAN  
First Governor of West Virginia  
(1863-1867)

#### GEO. HENRY WARREN MATTHEWS (1877-81)

Henry Warren Matthews, eldest son of Hiram and Eliza (Bennett) Matthews, was born March 20, 1804, at Frankfort, and died at Lewisburg April 26, 1884. He was educated at the University of Virginia, taking the degrees of B. A. and M. A., and later read law at Judge Brock, Edinburgh's celebrated Law School in Virginia, Virginia. He married Lucy Gaymon Fry, daughter of Judge Joseph and Elizabeth (McPherson) Fry. He was teaching modern languages at Albany College, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was called to serve in the Confederate Army, in which he was promoted to be a Major of Artillery. Shortly after the war he was elected to the State Senate from the Greenbrier District by common-law election, but did not take his seat owing to his inability to take the test oath. With James Buchanan Bay, the delegate from Greenbrier, he was elected to address the Legislature at W. & L. He was a representative to the National Convention of 1852. He was Attorney General, 1875-81, and was elected Governor of West Virginia in the latter year. He served until March 4, 1881.



GOVERNOR JAMES HUBERT PRICE  
of Virginia

#### RON, SAMUEL PRICE

Samuel Price was born in Fausquier County, Virginia, July 26, 1866, and died in Lewisburg February 20, 1954. His father moved to what is now Preston County, West Virginia, in 1855. In 1927 Mr. Price, after studying law in Kentucky, located in Nicholas County. He was State's Attorney for the County, and in 1931 he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature, representing Nicholas and Fayette. He located in Lewisburg in 1937 and married Jane Plunk, granddaughter of the distinguished Col. John Stuart, of pioneer days. Samuel Price was again elected to the Legislature in 1948. In 1950, he was chosen to represent his district in the Virginia Constitutional Convention. He was a member of the famous Virginia Convention in 1901. In 1953, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia and so served presiding over several sessions of the State Senate. He presided as President of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1971. In 1970 he was appointed to succeed United States Senator Allen T. Caperton.



HON. SAMUEL PRICE



JUDGE ADAM SNYDER

#### JUDGE ADAM SNYDER

Judge A. Snyder was born April 27, 1831, in Petersburg (then Virginia), was a son of Jonathan and Eliza (Wilson) Hall. At Newm, January 27, 1857, Mr. Hall wedded Mary A. Myers, a sister of W. B. Myers. The children of Judge and Mrs. Snyder were: John Thomas Hall, a distinguished member of the bar; Robert B. Snyder and Mrs. Mary S. Snyder, the latter now living in Greenbrier County.

In the fall of 1853 Mr. Snyder was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Branch and adjoining counties from 1853 to 1867, when he was elected judge of the circuit composed of Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Monroe, Summers, Fayette, Nicholas, Hancock and Clay counties. Shortly after his election to the bench he moved to Lewisburg, where he spent the remaining days of his life. Very soon after having been married, taking of the country of Nicholas, Boynton and Clay he was again elected for the term of eight years to the new Tenth Circuit. In the year 1890 he was appointed by Gov. Arthur Fleming to fill the vacancy of the Supreme Court bench and was in 1892 elected to the same office. Judge Snyder died in January, 1906.



JUDGE ADAM WILLIAMS

### MONDAY

#### "Statement of Green-brier" Day, June 2nd

- 9:30 A. M. Dedication of Old Greenbrier Baptist Church. Minister at North Meadows.
- 9:30 A. M. Dedication of "Shells of White Sulphur Springs" Market.
- 10:00 A. M. — Band Concert, at The Greenbrier, featuring Edith Langford, Soprano; Joseph Basile, Conductor.
- 10:00 A. M. — At Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds. Museum and Exhibits Hall Open.
- 10:30 A. M. — Tribute on occasion of West Virginia's 25th birthday.
- 11:00 A. M. — Anniversary Special Feature.
- 1:00 P. M. — At Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds — Band Concert, Joseph Basile, Conductor.
- 1:30 P. M. — "History of Settlement of Greenbrier," Rev. Calvin M. Price, Speaker.
- 1:50 P. M. — Anniversary Feature.
- 2:00 P. M. — Second Transmission of the Anniversary Parade, with New Features, Change of Bands, Drum Corps, etc. — "All State Police" — "Foot of the American Legion, Travel to be held by Distinguished Guests, Visiting State Governors; Former Governors of West Virginia; Officers of National National Association, etc."
- 2:00 P. M. Exhibition Hall to Drum Corps.
- 2:15 P. M. — Introduction of President and Officers of the National National Association, Governors of A. L. G. and State, Former Governors of West Virginia.
- 2:30 P. M. Exhibition Hall to Drum Corps.
- 3:15 P. M. Anniversary Exercises. Featuring Governor James Michael Price of Virginia, and Governor James Adams Hall of West Virginia. Native Sons of Greenbrier County.
- 4:00 P. M. — Anniversary Feature.
- 7:00 P. M. — At Greenbrier Valley Fair Grounds — Band Concert, Joseph Basile, Conductor.
- 8:00 P. M. — First Presentation of "Greenbrier 25 Years" — The "Mammoth Historical Spectacular," Distinguished Guests of the Anniversary Present, with Members of National National Association.



JUDGE ADAM CLARKE SNYDER

#### JUDGE ADAM CLARKE SNYDER

A. C. Snyder, long an honored member of the bar of Greenbrier, was born in Highland County, Virginia, March 26, 1824, and died in Washington July 24, 1896. He was educated at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, and at the famous Law School of Judge Wrentham in the same town. He moved with his Greenbrier father to the Confederate Army, and remained active in Lewisburg after the war closed. In 1860 he was appointed to the State Supreme Court to fill the unexpired term of Judge James F. Patton. Later, he was elected to the full term.

#### JUDGE L. HUGH WILLIAMS

Judge Luther Jackson Williams, a son of Albert Lee Williams and a grand son of John G. Williams, was educated in the common schools of Greenbrier and read law at the University of Virginia. He entered a vocation as a reporter, lawyer, and was twice Governor Proctor of the State Bar Association. In 1902, he was elected to the State Supreme Court.



JUDGE L. HUGH WILLIAMS

*The Queen of Greenbrier County*



**A** SALTITE in Miss Blanche Franklin Preston of Lewiston, the lovely and charming Queen of Greenwood County. No other in the entire State could a young lady be found whose characteristics would fit better for the gracious title as Queen of this fascinating

Miss Preston, twenty, tall, brown haired, blue eyed, wears her hair loose, made in the first fashion at Shiversville. Friendly and though her hair is dyed brown was able to quantify as a short curlier for her head as shown. The Convention Committee of which Mr. P. W. Twissler only acted as chairman, develop upon certain requirements in their school of Queen, Minds of Honor, Patiences and others of importance in the day ceremony that marks today's progress. According to similar chain in one of the episodes, they also determined that an someone would be made unless those were family tree deeply rooted in the soil of Shiversville.

Miss Preston's ancestry trace (that qualifies her "Chuckle" among the kinship of her paternal tree) those are Lawson, Minnie and Pines. James Minnieborn Preston, her father, is the son of John A. Preston and Sarah Lewis Pines. Miss Pines was the daughter of Samuel Pines. His wife, Jane Minnie, was the daughter of Isaac Minnie, one of the famous Captains John Minnie, and Sarah Lewis, great niece of Andrew Lewis, whose life paralleled the early period of Cleveland County's development. This Sarah Lewis's grandfather was William Lewis, brother of Thomas

Andrew: On the Preston line, say  
any go back to James Preston, V.  
34th Vincent of Gloucester, Man-  
ass County Heath and Dublin, In-  
land. As a young man he came to  
the new colonies where his son John  
married Eleanor Furman. Settling  
in Virginia near where Alexandria,  
Virginia was located, they had one  
son, Walter, who came to Green-  
river County in 1736, settled, mar-  
ried and had children. His first son,  
David Robinson Preston, married  
Jeannette Craig and it was their  
son, John A. Preston, who is Green-  
lee Queen's grandfather.

QUEEN—Miss Minnie Feather Preston

[illegible]

“我从来没有想过，会做这件事。”

Name	Address	District
William Perlin	Meritt	Assembly District
John Henry (Sam)	Swine	Polling Station
William (Bill) Brown	Hammer	Post Office
Donald Humphreys	Upper Park	Post Office
John (Tom) Little	Albion	Post Office
Florida Lewis	Frankford	Post Office
John (Sam) Ashbridge	Highway	Post Office
John (Sam)	Highway	Post Office
William (Sam)	Highway	Post Office
William (Sam)	Highway	Post Office

COMBINATION OF FREQUENCY AT WHICH THE MECHANICAL  
VARIABLES ARE OBSERVED

Band Concert	7:30 P. M.
Formation	8:15 P. M.
Spectacle	9:00 P. M.
Concertion Band— The Greenbelles, White Sulphur Springs	10:00 P. M.



"Greenbrier On Parade"

Greenbrier County 160th Anniversary Incorporated presents the mammoth spectacle "Greenbrier on Parade" depicting the settlement of Greenbrier County, with Scenery, Story, Costumes, and Professional Direction by the John B. Rogers Producing Company

**PRODUCTION STAFF**  
 Donald D. Fadden, Business Manager  
 Robert A. Davis, Payroll Manager  
 Joe Giamberini, Accounts Payable Manager

## THE PROLOGUE

The roll of drums, the blare of trumpets! Greenbrier County is on Parade!

Preceded by the Trumpeters, Pages and Guards, Miss Greuker, Queen of the Greenbrier County 100th Anniversary, enters, followed by the Princess and March of Honor. After the address of welcome, Miss Columbia and her forty-eight States enter and are greeted by the Greuker Queen. The Queen, her attendants and guests then take their places in the Court of Honor.

NOTE: The following list of the paganant personnel is incomplete as the printing of this Historical Booklet could not be postponed until all parts had been arranged. We regret that the names of those secured after June 1 are not listed herein.

## STATES

## Miss Columbia—Rachel Tuckwell

[illegible]

EPISODE ONE

### "Ode to the Beautiful Greenbrier"

When man first ventured into what is now our community, the only habitation was Mother Nature's elements, namely, land, sky, waters, forests, and the spirits of creation. We interpret as this historical spectacle by a ballet, the elements that met the view of the first man. In the distance, ghost-like forms are seen, followed by many beautiful things. They lift their heads and behold, we see the Dawning of Creation—the birth of Sky, Land, Rivers, Forests and Flowers shaped and modeled into a beautiful harmony of movement.

## CREATION BALLET

**THEATRE CIRQUE**—Clayton Smith, Virginia Lee Under, Nora Wood, Elizabeth Hale, Marjorie Evans, Catherine Thomas, Marjorie Evans, Helen Smith, Peggy Gorman, Norma Mander, Lilian Saunders, Frances Davis.

DR. H. H. HARRIS, JR., 1000 N. 10th St., Phoenix, Ariz.

ALL GILLS—Marginal scales, 10-12; anal fin, 12-14; dorsal fin, 12-14; caudal fin, 12-14.

Misses—Alice Evans, Margaret Thompson, Mary Harris, Elsie  
Harris.

**LIVERS**—Joan Eakin, John Anne 1909 Mary Ellen Weston, Earl Catherine Thomas, Mary Ellen Harpstone, Stella Mathews, Tomlinson, Elmer Allen, Earl Ann Leavitt, Jerry Kate Helen Madeline Margaret Laver, Virginia Holbrook.

**PAGEFIVE**—Papers King also used, fully frank, covered blank  
in LADON MASON, Senator Frank Virginia International, Mary  
King, Governor, [redacted] fully franked operation T

Josephine Noll

**FROM LEFT:** Martin, Aldridge, MacLean, Karpman, Johnson, Burke, Burns, LaB, Mowatt, Ghossein, Paffen, Lavin, Brown, Hines, Griffin, Lorraine Brown, American Wood, Alex Caldwell, (top) Lorraine Brown, Winkler, Wright

## EPISODE TWO

"The Red Man"

Although a favorite hunting ground for many roving tribes of Indians, so far as we know there were no permanent Indian villages here. We saw a wandering band of Shawnees making their way through the *thunderbox* country. Led by their chief the *heaven-sun* followed by the squaws and children and prepared to *moon* for the night. These *prairie* *medicine* living in *portugals* and the *seam* is alive with the brilliant camp-fires, *underful* *scorpions*, the *grave* the *making* of the *peace* *pope* and their *weird* *diagon*.

## TS, DE &amp; SCF

INDEX

1. Mr. J. A. Smith, 123 Main St., New York, N.Y.  
 2. Mr. J. B. Jones, 456 Elm St., Chicago, Ill.  
 3. Mr. J. C. Brown, 789 Oak St., Boston, Mass.  
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 116. Mr. J. L. Gibson, 10013 Oak St., Colusa, Cal.  
 117. Mr. J. M. Hall, 10014 Pine St., Yuba City, Cal.  
 118. Mr. J. N. King, 10015 Cedar St., Marysville, Cal.  
 119. Mr. J. O. Lee, 10016 Birch St., Eureka, Cal.  
 120. Mr. J. P. Scott, 10017 Walnut St., Ukiah, Cal.  
 121. Mr. J. Q. Adams, 10018 Spruce St., Redding, Cal.  
 122. Mr. J. R. Baker, 10019 Ash St., Chico, Cal.  
 123. Mr. J. S. Carter, 10020 Hickory St., Colusa, Cal.  
 124. Mr. J. T. Evans, 10021 Willow St., Knights Landing, Cal.  
 125. Mr. J. U. Fisher, 10022 Sycamore St., Yuba City, Cal.  
 126. Mr. J. V. Gibson, 10023 Chestnut St., Marysville, Cal.  
 127. Mr. J. W. Hall, 10024 Olive St., Eureka, Cal.  
 128. Mr. J. X. King, 10025 Elm St., Ukiah, Cal.  
 129. Mr. J. Y. Lee, 10026 Maple St., Redding, Cal.  
 130. Mr. J. Z. Scott, 10027 Oak St., Chico, Cal.  
 131. Mr. J. A. Adams, 10028 Pine St., Colusa, Cal.  
 132. Mr. J. B. Baker, 10029 Cedar St., Yuba City, Cal.  
 133. Mr. J. C. Carter, 10030 Birch St., Marysville, Cal.  
 134. Mr. J. D. Evans, 10031 Walnut St., Eureka, Cal.  
 135. Mr. J. E. Fisher, 10032 Spruce St., Ukiah, Cal.  
 136. Mr. J. F. Gibson, 10033 Ash St., Redding, Cal.  
 137. Mr. J. G. Hall, 10034 Hickory St., Chico, Cal.  
 138. Mr. J. H. King, 10035 Willow St., Colusa, Cal

Figure 4. CHS and 4-Phenyl-1,3,5-triazole-2-carboxamide (1) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution.













Edwin R. Johnson



John H. Moore



W. A. Johnson



C. E. Dwyer



H. L. Van Winkle



J. E. Appleton

## Committees in Charge of Greenbrier's Celebration

### GREENBRIER DAY AND ANNIVERSARY

1934-1935

#### OFFICERS

John H. Johnson	President
H. L. Van Winkle	Vice-President
Edwin R. Johnson	Secretary
C. E. Dwyer	Treasurer

#### CLERGYMEN

H. L. Moore	N. L. Johnson	J. E. Appleton
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### GREENBRIER DAY COMMITTEE

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H. L. Van Winkle	Vice-President
Edwin R. Johnson	Secretary
C. E. Dwyer	Treasurer
H. L. Moore	N. L. Johnson
J. E. Appleton	

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H. A. Tamm	President
Wm. L. Hays	Secretary
C. E. Dwyer	Treasurer
H. L. Moore	W. L. Johnson
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H. L. Johnson	W

### WHITE HOUSE

John H. Johnson	President
H. L. Van Winkle	Vice-President
Edwin R. Johnson	Secretary
C. E. Dwyer	Treasurer

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H. L. Van Winkle	Vice-President
Edwin R. Johnson	Secretary
C. E. Dwyer	Treasurer

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J. E. Appleton	Chairman
H. L. Moore	Secretary
C. E. Dwyer	Treasurer
H. L. Van Winkle	Member
Edwin R. Johnson	Member
John H. Johnson	Member

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J. E. Appleton



H. L. Moore



W. A. Johnson



C. E. Dwyer



H. L. Van Winkle



J. E. Appleton

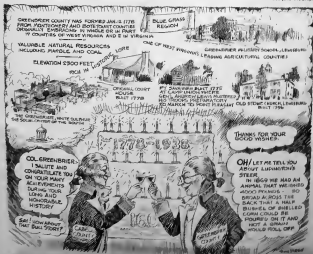




*Two of the many expressions of good will which appeared in the press on the occasion of "Old Greenbrier's" 160th Anniversary Celebration.*



—Detailed Telegram



Greenbrier, the "Mother of Counties" Celebrates Her 160th Birthday

—Detailed Telegram

GREENBRIER COUNTY WAS FORMED JAN. 9, 1776 FROM MONTGOMERY AND BOYD COUNTIES. ORIGINALLY ENCOMPASSED IN WHOLE OR IN PART 19 COUNTIES OF WEST VIRGINIA AND 2 IN VIRGINIA.

VALUABLE NATURAL RESOURCES: LIME INCLUDING MARBLE AND COAL.

ELEVATION 2300 FEET.

RICH IN

ORIGINAL COUNTY HOUSE BUILT 1776

MY SISTER BUILT 1776 AT CAMP JACOBSON THE FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING HELD HERE IN 1838. HER HOUSE WAS BURNED BY MARY AND JOHN P. MANN.

THE GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR IS THE SOCIAL CENTER OF THE SOUTH.

1776-1776

COL. GREENBRIER, I SALUTE AND CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR MANY ACHIEVEMENTS DURING YOUR LONG AND HONORABLE HISTORY.

SAY! HOW ABOUT THAT BULL STORY?

CABELL COUNTY

GREENBRIER COUNTY

THANKS FOR YOUR GOOD WISHES

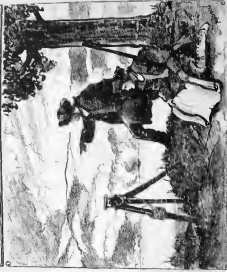
OH! LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT LUDWIG'S STEER

IN 1849 WE HAD AN ANIMAL THAT WEIGHED 4000 POUNDS --- SO BROAD ACROSS THE BACK THAT A WILD BUSH OF SHELLS COULD BE POURED ON IT AND NOT A GRAIN WOULD ROLL OFF



any expres-  
will which  
the press  
of "Old  
s" 160th  
celebration.

GREETINGS TO  
1778 GREENBRIER 1938  
*Mother of The Southern Tier of Counties*



FROM BLUEFIELD & MERCER COUNTY  
Whose Scenic Beauty, Splendid City & Town Sites  
and Fertile Farms Are a Cherished Heritage From  
the Original Territory.

—Bluefield Telegraph